

Rhondda Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

For the year 1943.

FERNDALÉ:
W. T. Maddock & Co., Printers,



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Medical Officer of Health

School Medical Officer

for the year 1887

Rhondda Urban District Council.

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Mrs. M. J. HARCOMBE.

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All the Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

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Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the Council's Hospitals, and School Medical Officer :—

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L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

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HARRY O'FLANAGHAN, L.R.C.P. and S. (Ireland),
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Consulting Obstetrician—

R. GLYN MALIPHANT, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Orthopaedic Surgeon—

NATHAN ROCYN JONES, M.D. (Cantab), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Medical Officer, Birth Control Clinic—

SYBIL M. MORGAN, B.Sc. (Wales), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Public Analysts (part time):—

JOHN H. SUGDEN, M.Sc., F.I.C.

DANIEL EVANS JONES, M.Sc., F.I.C.

Dental Surgeon :—

JOHN H. REID, L.D.S. (R.C.S., England).

Assistant Dental Surgeons :

WILLIAM GRIFFITH JONES, M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.D.S. (Edin.).

BRONWEN DURBIN, L.D.S. (R.C.S., England).

Lay Administrative Officer :

T. J. REES.

Matron of Fever Hospitals :

OLIVE EVANS.

Assistant Matron :

ANNE E. WILLIAMS.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

(a.c.) THOMAS OSBORNE Telephone No., Pentre 3255

Saniatry Inspectors :—

		<i>District</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
		<i>No.</i>	
(a.c.)	EDGAR M. THOMAS	1	..... Pentre 3150.
(a.c.)	WILLIAM J. EVANS	9	..... Ferndale 2.
(a.)	IDRIS T. WATKINS	7	..... Porth 49.
(a.c.)	DANIEL MORGAN	5	..... Tonypandy 3276.
(b.c.)	ROBT. BADEN DAVIES	4	..... Tonypandy 2361.
(a.c.)	RICH'D. OLIVER EVANS	2	..... Pentre 3186.
(a.c.)	JAMES JENKYN EVANS	6	..... Porth 175.
(b.c.)	R. MEREDITH LEWIS	8	..... Ferndale 63.
(b.c.)	HENRY LL. BIRKETT	3	..... Pentre 3224.
	(part year),		
(b.c.)	HARRY GLYN PRICE		(part year).

Shops Inspectors :

(b.c.) JOHN PEREGRINE MICHAEL (part year).

(b.c.) WILLIAM REYNOLD THOMAS (part year).

Lady Supervisor of Welfare Centres and Health Visitors :

(a.e.f.g.h.) ANNIE THOMAS.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

		<i>Ward No.</i>
(g.)	ELIZABETH HUGHES	..... 3
(g.)	EDITH M. WATKINS	..... 2
(g.h.)	ELIZABETH ISRAEL	..... 9
(e.)	EDITH VIOLET GIBSON	..... 1
(e.g.h.)	EDITH STEPHENS	..... 7
(g.h.)	MYFANWY BUCKLEY	..... 4
(g.h.)	SARAH HANNAH DAVIES	..... 11
(e.g.h.)	LILIAN MORGAN	..... 6
(e.g.h.)	GWYNETH M. GRIFFITHS	..... 10
(e.g.h.)	*SYBIL EVANS —
(e.g.h.)	EIRWEN BONNER —
(e.g.h.)	MEGAN LEWIS —
(e.g.h.)	*HANNAH D. THOMAS —
(e.g.)	ADA JACKSON	..... 8
(g.h.)	BEATRICE M. LLOYD —
(g.h.)g	JENNIE L. JAMES —

For portion of year :—

(e.g.h.)	ETHEL EVANS	..... 8
(e.g.h.)	CISSIE EVANS	..... 5
(e.g.h.)	ANN DAVIES —
(e.g.h.)	CLARISSA M. WILLIAMS —

Health Visitors and School Nurses—Continued.

(e.g.h.)	GWENLLIAN WILLIAMS	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	EVELYN B. HENSHAW	.....	.....	5
(e.g.h.)	MARGARET C. DAVIES	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	MARGERY B. OSBORNE	.....	.....	—
(e.h.)	LILIAN GOUGH	.....	.....	—

Orthopaedic Nurse :

(h.k.)	MARY WATKINS (part year).
(h.k.)	NANCY E. GRIFFITHS (part year).

Dental Attendants :

CONSTANCE T. HARRISON.
 GWYNETH ATKINS.
 IRIS TROW.

Municipal Midwifery Service :

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Sister Midwives.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
1-4 .....(g.h.i.)	EDITH M. REES	..... Pentre 3241
5-7 .....(g.h.i.)	EVELINE L. JONES	Tonypandy 3148
8-11 .....(g.h.i.)	EVELYN M. JAMES	..... Porth 130

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Midwives.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
1-2	(g.) ELIZ. A. MORGAN	..... Treherbert 278
	(g.) LUCY THOMAS	..... Treherbert 277
	(g.h.) MARTHA A. DAVIES	..... Pentre 3174
	(g.) FLORENCE M. TAMLYN	„ 2138
	(g.h.i) IRIS HANNAH JONES	„ 2106
3-4	(g.h.) DILYSE KINNERSLEY-HADDOCK	..... „ 3130
	(g.) EMILY M. PROSSER	..... Pentre 2238
	(g.) EMILY PURSLOW	..... Pentre 2257
	(g.) JESSIE POWELL	..... Pentre 3214
	(g.h.) ANNA J. DAVIES	Tonypandy 3283
5-6-7	(g.h.) BETTY LOCK	..... „ 2132
	(g.) LYDIA STEPHENSON	..... „ 3183
	(g.) MARY E. JONES	..... „ 3277
	(g.) SOPHIA JONES	..... „ 3278
	(g.h.i.) EILEEN W. E. REES	..... „ 3254
	(g.) ALICE K. THOMAS	..... „ 3179
	(g.) S. M. DAVIES (part year.)	„ 3116

8-9	(g.)	SARAH J. ASPDEN	.....	Porth	187
	(g.)	ANNE WILLIAMS	.....	„	197
	(g.)	ANNIE M. JAMES	.....	„	5
	(g.h.i.)	ANNE G. LIVINGS	.....	Porth	105
	(g.h.)	EVELYN C. THOMAS	.....	Porth	133
10-11	(g.)	HILDA M. DAVIES	.....	Tylorstown	11
	(g.h.)	MARGARET DANIEL	.....	Tylorstown	5
	(g.)	MARY A. OSGOOD	.....	Maerdy	25
	(g.)	LYDIA THOMAS	.....	Ferndale	17

Clerks :

A. O. MORGAN.	*ISLWYN JONES.
D. J. LEWIS.	DILYS FARMER
ANNIE M. EVANS	*CYRIL LEWIS.
*A. GWYN EVANS	WILLIAM JOHN
MARGARET THOMAS	GEORGE A. JONES
*SELWYN DAVIES	EDITH BRACE.
*GLYNDWR HOWELLS.	*ARTHUR M. ELLIS.
MEGANA. WARREN (pt.yr.)	*GLANFFRWD WATKINS
GWYNETH E. DAVIES.	CATHERINE E. WILLIAMS

Joint Caretakers of the Carnegie Welfare Centre :

DAVID WILLIAMS and BEATRICE M. WILLIAMS.

Caretakers of Welfare Centres :

Ferndale	.....	OWEN THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Treorchy	.....	MELVYN WILLIAMS.
Ystrad	.....	*FRANCIS HENRY STUBBS.
Ynyshir	.....	LLEWELLYN JONES.

In charge of the Disinfecter :

L. TRENBERTH.

NOTES.

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (c.) Holds the Meat Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d.) Holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute qualifying for Membership in the Advanced Knowledge of a Sanitary Inspector's Duties.
- (e.) Holds the New Health Visitors' Certificate approved by the Ministry of Health.
- (f.) Holds the Health Visitors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (g.) Holds the Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives Board.
- (h.) Has Nursing experience.
- (i.) Holds Certificate in Obstetric Analgesia
- (j.) Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Physiotherapy in Massage and Medical Gymnastics, Medical Electricity, Light and Electrotherapy.

* In H.M. Forces.

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Welfare Centre, Treorchy 2293 Pentre.
Welfare Centre, Ystrad 3254 Pentre.
Welfare Centre, Ynyshir 71 Porth.
Welfare Centre, Ferndale 33 Ferndale.

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Rhondda Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the
RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my annual report on the sanitary conditions and state of the public health in the Rhondda Urban District during the year 1943.

The estimated population of the district at mid-summer, 1943, was 3,100 persons less than the corresponding figure recorded in the previous year and this reduction was largely attributable to the enrolment of a large proportion of the young adult members of the population in the armed Forces ; there was, however, a fall in the birth-rate amounting to 1.1 per 1000 of the estimated population and a slight increase of 0.3 per 1000 in the general death-rate as compared with the previous year and these variations effected a small reduction in the population,

The records relating to mortality from various diseases and the incidence of notifiable diseases, accumulated in the Health Department, indicate that the state of the public health was well maintained during the year under review. It is noteworthy that the infantile mortality rate (54 per 1000 live births) and the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis (0.68 per 1000 of the estimated population) were lower than in any preceding year. The incidence of diphtheria was approximately one half of that recorded in the previous year and the number of notifications of cerebro-spinal fever was reduced by a third. Measles was, however, very prevalent during March to July, inclusive, but the mortality from this disease was low having regard to the number of cases notified.

The most unsatisfactory feature in the mortality figures recorded during the year was the high maternal mortality of 6.21 deaths per 1000 live births; this high mortality was disappointing in view of the ante-natal services provided by the Council but it may be noted that some of the mothers who died during the year had not participated in these services and in other instances the advice given at the ante-natal clinics had not been observed or acted upon.

The principal causes of death during the year were organic heart disease, cancer, intra-cranial vascular diseases and bronchitis which contributed death-rates of 2.95, 1.58, 1.48 and 1.43, respectively, per 1000 of the estimated population; it may also be noted that 47.9 per cent., or nearly one half of all the deaths which occurred during the year, were of persons who were over 65 years of age.

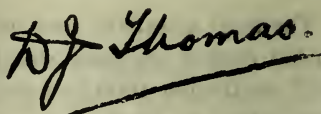
The sanitary conditions prevailing in the district and the supervision and inspection of foods were well maintained in so far as the exceptional circumstances permitted but housing conditions deteriorated to some extent, owing largely to lack of materials and labour to secure the maintenance of houses in a satisfactory state of repair,

Notwithstanding many additional duties associated with the war effort imposed on the staff of the Health Department, it is gratifying to record that willing service was rendered in maintaining the public health of the community.

It is also necessary to express appreciation of the efficient and conscientious service rendered by the voluntary personnel of the Civil Defence Casualty Services who were always available in the event of an emergency.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,



Medical Officer of Health.

TYDFIL HOUSE,
PENTRE, RHONDDA.

SECTION I.

General and Vital Statistics.

Rhondda Urban District.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1943

Area	23,886 acres
Population (Census, 1931)	141,346
Population (estimated at Midsummer, 1943)	113,500
Number of inhabited houses	28,796

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Population
Live Births—				
Legitimate ...	963	904	1,867	16.4
Illegitimate ...	41	25	66	0.6
	<u>1,004</u>	<u>929</u>	<u>1,933</u>	<u>17.0</u>

Still Births	41	39	80	0.7
Still Birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			39.7	
Deaths from all causes ...	889	639	1,529	13.5

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Total Births.
Maternal Deaths—			
Puerperal Sepsis ...	3	1.55	1.49
Other Puerperal Causes ...	9	4.66	4.47
	<u>12</u>	<u>6.21</u>	<u>5.96</u>

Deaths under 1 year—			
All Infants	104	Rate per 1,000 Live Births ...	54
Legitimate Infants ...	99	Rate per 1,000 Leg. Live Births ...	53
Illegitimate Infants ...	5	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Live Births ...	76

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population
Deaths from Special Causes :—		
Measles	6	0.05
Whooping Cough	2	0.02
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	6	0.05
Zymotic Diseases	14	0.12
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	77	0.68
Other Tuberculous Diseases	17	0.15
Cancer	179	1.58

AREA AND POPULATION.

1931 (Census)	141,346 persons.
1943 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	113,500 ,,

The area of the Rhondda Urban District is 23,886 acres and the estimated population at mid-summer, 1943, was 113,500 persons. This estimate is lower than the corresponding estimate for the previous year by 3,100 persons, and is lower than the similar estimate for 1924 by 54,400 persons.

The natural increase of the population, or the excess of the number of births over the number of deaths, was 405, representing 3.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The number of occupied houses in the district was 28,796, giving an average number of 3.9 persons per house.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The principal industry in the district, wherein male labour is employed, is coal-mining; a substantial amount of female labour is utilised in a large clothing factory and in a few small factories.

During the year unemployment amongst both sexes was reduced to a very small proportion owing to the absorption of other available labour into work, connected with the war effort, in factories or works situated outside the district.

BIRTHS.

	1943.	Average for ten years 1933-1942
Number of Births	1933	2052
Birth-rate in Rhondda	17.0	16.2
Birth-rate in England and Wales	16.5	14.6

The number of births registered as belonging to Rhondda parents during the year under review was 1933, representing a birth rate of 17.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population ; the corresponding rate for the previous year was 18.1, and the annual average rate for the previous ten years was 16.2.

The numbers of births registered in the successive quarters of the year were 482, 525, 476 and 450, respectively.

During the year 195 births belonging to non-residents took place in the district and the majority of these occurred at the Llwynypia Hospital.

Amongst the eleven Wards comprising the district, the birth-rate was highest in Ward 9 with a figure of 20.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, whilst Ward 2 with a rate of 12.5 provided the lowest rate.

Illegitimacy.—The number of illegitimate births registered as belonging to Rhondda mothers during the year was 66, giving a rate of 34.1 per 1,000 live births ; this rate was 2.5 per 1,000 lower than that for the previous year.

DEATHS.

	1943.	Average for ten years 1933-1942
Number of Deaths	1529	1723
Rate per 1,000, Rhondda	13.5	13.7
Rate per 1,000, England and Wales	12.1	12.3

The number of deaths registered in the district during 1943 was 1435 ; of these, however, 92 deaths were of persons not normally resident in the area and were therefore transferable to other districts, whilst 186 Rhondda residents died in various places outside the area and were therefore inwardly transferable. The net number of deaths amongst the population of the Rhondda, allowing for these transfers, was 1529, giving a death-rate of 13.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population. It may be noted that this rate is the lowest recorded since 1936.

The estimated death-rates in the various wards of the district varied between a maximum of 14.9 per 1,000 of the population in Ward 10, and a minimum of 12.5 in both Wards 2 and 7.

The diseases which were most frequently registered as causes of death, and the numbers of deaths and death-rates caused thereby, were as follows :—

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.
Organic Disease of the Heart	335	2.95
Cancer	179	1.58
Cerebral Haemorrhage or intra- cranial vascular disease	168	1.48
Bronchitis	162	1.43
Phthisis	77	0.68
Nephritis	46	0.41
Influenza	42	0.37
Pneumonia	36	0.32

Amongst the 39 deaths classified under the title " Other Respiratory Diseases " in Table III. in the Appendix, 24 were due to Silicosis affecting men who had been working underground.

The numbers and the percentage proportions of the deaths in the district allocated in accordance with their respective age-groups were as follow :—

- 104 or 6.8 per cent were under 1 year.
- 12 or 0.8 per cent., 1 year and under 2 years.
- 16 or 1.0 per cent., 2 years and under 5 years.
- 26 or 1.7 per cent., 5 years and under 15 years.
- 55 or 3.6 per cent., 15 years and under 25 years.
- 135 or 8.8 per cent., 25 years and under 45 years.
- 447 or 29.3 per cent., 45 years and under 65 years.
- 732 or 47.9 per cent., 65 years and over.

The following table gives a summary of percentage proportions of the deaths in the various age-groups in the Rhondda according to the records available for the respective years quoted in the table:—

Age Groups	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1943
Under 1 year	38	35	24	12.0	6.7	6.8
1—2 years	20	12	7	2.0	0.5	0.8
2—5 „			7	3.1	1.8	1.0
5—15 „			5	4.7	1.8	1.7
15—25 „	4	4	6	5.9	4.5	3.6
25—45 „	25	32	14	13.2	10.8	8.8
45—65 „			21	28.2	29.5	29.3
65 years and over	9	12	16	30.8	44.2	47.9

Still-born Children.—The number of still-born children notified during the year amounted to 80, representing 39.7 per 1,000 total births, and 0.70 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Uncertified Deaths.—There were eleven deaths registered during the year which had not been certified by a medical practitioner or a coroner.

COLLIERY FATALITIES.

Number of deaths	15
Death-rate per 1,000, Rhondda	0.13

The number of persons injured in collieries in the Rhondda during the year and whose injuries were of such severity as to cause death was 15, giving a death-rate of 0.13 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The findings of the Coroner's inquests showed that five deaths were caused by the victims being struck by moving trams, whilst four deaths were caused by falls of stone or roof underground.

DISTRICT CORONERS.

Number of Deaths certified by District Coroners	
in 1943	85
Rate per cent. of Deaths registered in the District	5.9

The number of deaths of Rhondda residents certified by Coroners during the year was 85, representing 5.9 per cent. of the total deaths registered in the district and a death-rate of 0.75 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The principal causes of death thus ascertained and the numbers caused thereby were as follows :—

Colliery accidents	15
Suicide	11
Accidental falls	7
Road accidents	5
Burns or Scalds	4
Heart disease	3

The number of Rhondda residents who were killed in road-traffic accidents during the year was five, four being due to injuries caused by moving motor omnibuses and the other by moving motor lorry. The four persons killed by motor omnibuses were all over 65 years of age and in only one instance was it recorded that the accident had occurred during the hours of "black-out."

The following table provides information as to the classes of vehicles and persons involved in fatal road accidents in the course of the year :—

Class of Vehicle.	Total.	Persons killed.		
		Motor Driver's Mate	Pedestrians.	
Motor omnibus	4	—	4	
Motor Lorry	1	1	—	
	—	—	—	
	5	1	4	

SECTION II.

General Provision of Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Particulars relating to the staff of the Health Department are given at the beginning of this Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The bacteriological and chemical examinations of materials submitted by the Health Department were undertaken at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, The Parade, Cardiff, and, in addition to the samples of milk and other foods recorded in the Sub-Sections of this Report dealing with "Milk" and "Food and Drugs Act," respectively, the following samples or specimens, totalling 1393 were examined and reported upon during the course of the year :—

Swabs for the presence of diphtheria bacilli	1,077
• Blood or stools or urine for the presence of enteric, dysenteric or food-poisoning infections	196
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococcal infections	30
Cerebro-spinal fluids	66
Sputa for tubercle bacilli	16
Eye Swab	1
V.D.	4
Pneumococcus	3
	<hr/>
	1,393

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The previously-existing arrangements for the conveyance of sick persons in the district continued during the year without material alteration.

The Council had for some time during the previous year, however, given consideration to the need for making suitable provision for the conveyance of casualties resulting from accident or other emergency in the streets, etc., in the district and arrangements were made, early in 1943, with a number of local ambulance proprietors to supply the necessary motor ambulance or car for the conveyance of street casualties whenever requested to do so by a responsible person, it being understood that the Council would accept responsibility for the payment of the charges subject to their right of subsequent recovery in accordance with Section 197 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Details of the arrangements made and the facilities available were circulated to the local hospitals, medical practitioners, police superintendents, etc., and during the remainder of the year 16 casualties were conveyed, the cost of conveyance in four instances being recovered from the patient or the person responsible for his or her maintenance.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Facilities for the attendance of nurses in the homes were made and continued to be available under the supervision of the Glamorgan County Nursing Association, the maintenance of the service being provided for by voluntary contributions, income from social events, direct payment for visits, etc.

PROVISION OF INSULIN.

Circular 2734 issued by the Ministry of Health on the 4th January, 1943, gave the necessary consent, in accordance with Section 177 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to enable all local authorities to grant supplies of insulin to the poorer

inhabitants of their districts who may be suffering from diabetes, provided that such persons, not being school children, are not entitled to medical benefit under the National Insurance Acts nor to medical relief under the Poor Law Acts. Early in 1943 the Council decided to make arrangements for supplies of insulin to be granted to persons entitled thereto, in accordance with the above-mentioned Circular, such supplies being issued free of cost or at a reduced rate of payment, as determined by the prescribed scale of income. During the remainder of the year, the value of the supplies of insulin granted in this manner amounted to £33 ls. 1d., of which £9 3s. 4d. was recovered from the persons concerned.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

There was no change in the number of Clinics and Welfare Centres administered by the Council during the year under review.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary administered by the Welsh Memorial Association in the interests of the Rhondda residents was situated at Porth House, Porth (Telephone No., Porth 193), whilst facilities for the treatment of Venereal Diseases continued to be provided by the Glamorgan County Council at the Central Homes, Pontypridd.

Addresses and Telephone Numbers of Council's Clinics.

<i>Address.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Ynyswen, Treorchy	Pentre 2293
Dyffryn Ffrwd, Trafalgar Terr., Ystrad	Pentre 3254
Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw	Porth 191.
Ynys Villas, Ynyshir	Porth 71.
Oakland Terrace, Ferndale	Ferndale 33.

The lease of the premises at Ynys Villas, Ynyshir, expired towards the end of the year but, as this clinic is conveniently situated to serve the needs of Wards 8 and 9 and a portion of Ward 10, and there was a difficulty in securing and adapting alternative premises, it was decided to renew the lease for a further period of seven years.

Sessional Arrangements of Council's Clinics.

Service.	Situation.	Wards Served	Sessions—	
			" M "—Morning.	" A "—Afternoon.
Ante-Natal. (*Special Clinic attended by obstetric consultant).	Treorchy	1, 2	M.A.	Every Wednesday.
	Ystrad	3, 4	A.	Every Friday.
	Trealaw	5	A.	Every Tuesday.
		6	M.	Every Wednesday.
		7, 8	M.	Every Tuesday.
	Trealaw	Whole District	A.	{ *Special Clinic. Monday twice monthly (approx.).
	Ynyshir	9, 10	A.	
	Ferndale	10, 11	M.	
Infant Welfare.		10, 11	A	Every Wednesday.
	Treorchy	1	A.	Every Monday.
		2	M.A.	Every Tuesday
	Ystrad	3	M.	Every Saturday.
		4	M.A.	Every Thursday.
		5	M.	Every Friday
	Trealaw	6	A.	Every Wednesday.
		7	M.	Every Monday.
	Ynyshir	8	M.A.	Every Wednesday.
		9	M.A.	Every Monday.
	Ferndale	10	M.A.	Every Tuesday.
		11	M.A.	Every Friday.
Birth Control.	Trealaw.	Whole District	A.	Alternate Thursdays
Dental.	Treorchy	1—2	M.A.	{ Daily, except when Dentist engaged on School Inspection. Alternate weeks at Treorchy/ Ystrad ; Ynyshir/ Ferndale.
	Ystrad	3—4	M.A.	
	Trealaw.	5—7	M.A.	
	Ynyshir	8—9	M.A.	
	Ferndale	10—11	M.A.	
Ophthalmic.	Treorchy	1—2	M.	{ Tuesdays and Thurs- days as required.
	Ystrad	3—4	M.	
	Trealaw	5—7	M.	
	Ynyshir	8—9	M.	
	Ferndale	10—11	M.	
Orthopaedic. (*Special Clinic attended by Orthopaedic Consultant).	Treorchy	1—2		{ As required. *Special Clinic second Wednesday in each calendar month.
	Ystrad	3—4		
	Trealaw	5—8		
	Ferndale	9—11		
	*Trealaw	Whole District	A.	
Ultra Violet Light Treatment.	Trealaw	Whole District.		As required.
Medical Inspection of School Children.	Trealaw	1—7	M.	Alternate Saturdays. do.
	Ynyshir	8—11	M.	
Treatment of Minor Ailments.	Treorchy	1—2	M	Mon., Tues., Fridays
	Ystrad	3—5	M	Mon., Thurs., Sats.
	Trealaw	6—8	M	Mon., Thursdays
	Ynyshir	9	M	Mon., Wednesdays.
	Ferndale	10—11	M	Tuesdays, Fridays.

HOSPITALS.

The following is a brief summary of the normal accommodation at the various hospitals in the district in addition to the provision available for infectious diseases at the isolation hospitals administered by the Council.

INSTITUTION.		No. of Beds.			
		For Adults.		Child- ren.	Total.
		Males.	Fe- males.		
Llwynypia Hospital (Administered by the Glamorgan County Council)	Accommodation.				
	Maternity Cases				22
	Ear, Nose and Throat Cases				14
	General Cases				146
					<hr/> 182
Treherbert Hospital (Voluntary)		12	12	2	26
Pentwyn Hospital (Voluntary)		11	11	2	24
Porth and District Hospital (Voluntary)		44	28	18	90
		127	141	54	322

About one-half of the beds established at the Llwynypia Hospital are available for Rhondda residents and the total number of hospital beds in the district therefore represent a proportion of approximately 2 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Many residents of the Rhondda also obtain treatment at the Cardiff Royal Infirmary and at other hospitals outside the district, and children requiring inpatient treatment under the Council's Orthopaedic Scheme are admitted to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff.

TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

There was no change in the arrangements for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases at the above Hospital during 1943, and the following table gives the number of admissions, the number of deaths and the fatality rate in respect of each disease treated at the Hospital during the year.

	No. of Cases Admitted.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Diphtheria	84	4	4.76
Scarlet Fever	283	1	0.35
Enteric Fever	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	30	11	36.67
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	—	—
Dysentery	17	—	—
Measles	5	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	—
Pneumonia	3	1	33.3
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	—	—
Chicken Pox	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	—	—
Scabies	16	—	—
Impetigo	4	—	—
Pemphigus	2	—	—
	471	17	3.69

In addition to the above one member of the Hospital Staff, who was suffering from pleurisy, was admitted into one of the wards and four nursing mothers were admitted with their babies who were suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum or pemphigus.

Amongst the thirty cases admitted with a provisional diagnosis of cerebro-spinal fever, only in five instances was the diagnosis confirmed by the discovery of meningococci in the cerebro-spinal fluids and in five other cases

the cellular content of the fluids possibly indicated a meningococcal infection ; no death occurred amongst these cases. Of the eleven deaths which occurred in this group of admissions, four were certified as due to tubercular meningitis, three as due to subarachnoid hæmorrhage, one each from pneumococcal, streptococcal and influenzal meningitis and one from malignant endocarditis.

The number of patients admitted from each of the eleven wards in the district is shown in the following table :—

Disease.	Total Cases Ad- mitted.	Ward.										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Diphtheria	80	6	6	3	4	10	7	8	14	9	5	8
Scarlet Fever	283	14	12	14	14	58	44	23	31	45	15	13
Enteric Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	29	2	2	—	4	2	3	3	2	4	5	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	—	—	2	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	17	—	—	—	—	4	6	7	—	—	—	—
Measles	4	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chicken Pox	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum	9	—	—	—	2	1	4	2	—	—	—	—
Scabies	16	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	6	2	2	—
Impetigo	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	465	23	21	21	26	83	71	51	54	61	28	26

The above table shows a deficiency of six in the total number of cases admitted as compared with the total number of admissions shown in the table at the beginning of this section ; these six additional cases comprised four cases of diphtheria and one case each of cerebro-spinal fever and measles, who were admitted from the Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Rural District at the request of the Medical Officer of Health of that District.

The average period of detention of recovered cases of diphtheria was 49 days and the corresponding average in respect of scarlet fever cases was 30.5 days.

The following table gives detailed particulars of expenditure in respect of the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital during the year under review. The maintenance rate per patient per week on this occasion was £4 12s. 3d., excluding, and £5 0s. 7d. including, general repairs, etc., which amounted to £893 10s. 1d. during the year; the first-mentioned figure of £4 12s. 3d. is higher by £1 3s. 6d. per week than the corresponding rate for the year 1942.

TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	5095	10	5
Superannuation	450	5	8
National Insurance Contributions	118	3	5
Milk	442	0	0
Eggs	39	5	9
Fish	20	18	2
Vegetables and Fruit	214	12	9
Meat	338	13	9
Groceries	522	2	5
Bread	74	18	5
Drysaltery (Soap Polishes, etc.)	116	12	4
Brushes, etc.	26	6	3
Methylated Spirit, Turpentine, etc.	1	4	2
Crockery, Drapery etc.	56	7	4
Furniture, Repairs and Ironmongery	17	17	1
Stimulants, Brandy, etc.	6	5	0
Drugs, Instruments, etc.	443	18	10
Gas	114	5	6
Electricity	101	1	5
Water	91	18	8
Gas, Water and Electricity Repairs or Renewals	63	14	0
Fuel	529	14	6
Advertisement	23	14	9

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Stationery, Printing, etc.	31	11	1
Postages, Fares, Carriage	20	1	6
Telephone Charges	44	8	10
Insurance	76	13	6
General District Rates	647	12	6
Garden Requisites	7	6	0
Ambulance Upkeep	114	17	6
Machinery Repairs and Renewals	5	18	3
Sundries	28	12	5
	<hr/>		
	9,886	12	2
General Repairs	270	4	10
Painting	421	2	4
Furniture Repairs or Renewals	151	7	10
Boiler Repairs	25	1	8
Replacement of Equipment	10	16	0
Air Raid Precautions	14	17	5
	<hr/>		
	£10,780	2	3

PENRHYS (SMALL-POX) HOSPITAL.

This hospital has accommodation, amounting to fourteen beds, for cases of small-pox, but no cases of this disease were admitted during the year.

During a portion of the year, however, the premises were utilised as a "sick-bay" for evacuated children who were under the medical care of the staff of the Health Department during their sojourn at the Hospital.

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

The five war-time nurseries established by the Council at Treherbert, Penygraig, Ynyshir, Tylorstown and Ferndale, respectively, continued to function throughout the year 1943, and were available for the reception and care of young children, mainly between 9 months and 3 years old. The nurseries were open daily from 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and the children were cared for and provided with meals at an inclusive charge of 1s 0d. per day.

Some doubt was entertained at the outset regarding the extent to which the mothers of the district were likely to take advantage of the facilities provided for the care of their young children at these nurseries. The numbers of children who attended fell considerably short of the registered capacity of the nurseries and steps were taken from time to time to make the arrangements known to mothers of eligible children in the district. There was some improvement in the attendances and the number of children on the registers of the five nurseries increased from 53 at the beginning of 1943 to 105 at the end of the year.

The following table gives details of the number of children on the registers and the average daily attendance at each nursery during the year.

Nursery.	No. ON REGISTER.						Average daily attend- ance.
	January, 1943.			December, 1943.			
	Under 2 years.	Over 2 years.	Total.	Under 2 years.	Over 2 years.	Total.	
Treherbert	3	5	8	7	10	17	7.7
Penygraig	5	8	13	10	16	26	9.0
Ynyshir	2	3	5	10	16	26	5.9
Tylorstown	6	5	11	6	10	16	6.6
Ferndale.....	8	8	16	10	10	20	12.3
	24	29	53	43	62	105	41.5

Having regard to the continued low attendances, the Welsh Board of Health expressed the view that the supervision of the five war-time nurseries could be undertaken by not more than two State Registered Nurses. Arrangements were consequently made in August, 1943, to reduce the number of matrons from five to two, one of them being made responsible for the supervision of the two nurseries at Treherbert and Penygraig, respectively, and the other for the three nurseries at Ynyshir, Tylorstown and Ferndale, respectively.

Regular visits were paid to the nurseries throughout the year by members of the Council's medical and health visiting staffs with a view to supervising the health of the children in attendance.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Apart from the display of posters and the distribution of leaflets, etc., regarding general health matters, through the schools, welfare centres and clinics in the district, the only public health propaganda undertaken during the year was in relation to the incidence of venereal diseases.

Following a recommendation issued from a conference at the County Hall, Cardiff, between members of the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Glamorgan County Council and representatives of local authorities in the County, the Rhondda Council agreed to co-operate in the campaign which it was decided to undertake throughout the County with the object of educating the public regarding the increasing prevalence of venereal diseases and the dangers of becoming infected. The inaugural meeting for the Rhondda area was held at the Lesser Central Hall, Tonypandy, on the 6th September, 1943, when it was agreed that, with the object of promoting the campaign—

- (a) a meeting of representatives of the various local organisations should be held in each ward and that the senior District Councillor in the ward should act as convener of the meeting ;
- (b) each ward meeting should appoint a Chairman and Secretary and an Executive Committee.
- (c) the Executive Committee for the ward should make suitable arrangements within the ward for furthering the propaganda against venereal diseases and should submit proposals for lectures or talks to be given to local clubs, guilds and other groups of persons.

Meetings were accordingly held and Committees formed in the various wards with a view to making arrangements for lectures, etc., the speakers being drawn from panels maintained at the Health Departments of the County Council and the District Council, respectively.

Considerable use was also made of a variety of specially-prepared posters, pamphlets, etc., which were supplied by the Central Council for Health Education.

In addition to the inaugural meeting referred to above, a total of 46 meetings were held in the various wards up to the end of 1943, and detailed information is given below regarding the meetings held in each ward and the estimated number of persons who attended these meetings.

Ward.	No. of Meetings.	Estimated Total Attendance.
1	3	138
2	1	54
3	2	86
5	3	140
6	1	32
7	4	215
8	12	587
9	3	115
10	4	158
11	13	947

SECTION III.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

INFANT MORTALITY.

			1943.	Average for ten years 1933-1942
Rhondda, per 1,000 births	.....	.....	54	68
126 Great Towns	.....	.....	54	62
England and Wales	.....	.....	49	56

The number of live births registered as belonging to the Rhondda Urban District during 1943 was 1933 and the number of deaths of children under one year old was 104, giving an infantile mortality of 54 per 1,000 live births; this rate was lower than that recorded for the previous year by 10 and 14 lower than the annual average rate for the previous ten years.

Reference to Table IV. (Appendix) shows 56 out of the total of 104 infantile deaths occurred during the first month, giving a neo-natal mortality of 29 per 1000 births. The principal causes of this neo-natal mortality were prematurity which accounted for 32 deaths, congenital heart disease caused four deaths and asphyxia neonatorum, atelectasis and convulsions, each caused three deaths. In the post neo-natal period pneumonia was responsible for 10 deaths, bronchitis caused eight fatalities, gastro intestinal infections caused seven deaths and five deaths were due to convulsions. Amongst the common infectious diseases measles was recorded as the cause of two deaths, whilst whooping cough, diphtheria, and erysipelas each caused one death.

The deaths of children under one year of age were investigated by the district health visitors and the following table gives summarised information relating thereto as well as to still births :—

Table giving in detail the information obtained by the Health Visitors concerning deaths of 108 children under one year and of 73 children born dead.

					Deaths of children under one.		Still-Births.	
					Total Number.	Per cent. of Total Cases.	Total. Number.	Per cent. of Total Cases.
Sex	Male				58	54	33	45
	Female				50	46	40	55
Ages at Death.	0—12 hours				12	11		
	12—24 hours				3	3		
	1—7 days				29	27		
	1—4 weeks				12	11		
	1—2 months				12	11		
	2—3 "				13	12		
	3—4 "				5	4		
	4—5 "				7	6		
	5—6 "				6	6		
	6—7 "				4	4		
	7—8 "				1	1		
	8—9 "				1	1		
	9—10 "				1	1		
	10—11 "				1	1		
	11—12 "				1	1		
Maturity	Mature				71	66	51	70
	Premature				37	34	22	30
Insured ... ..					.....	.....
Not well from birth					44	41		
Previously visited by Health Visitor					44	41		
Separated from Mother ... ..					.....	.....
Breast-fed					33	31		
Partly Breast-fed and partly otherwise					23	21		
Bottle-fed					21	19		
Spoon-fed ... ..					.....	.....
Unfed					31	29		
Bottle used.	Boat-shaped				44	41		
	Tube				.....	.....
	Boat-shaped and Tube				.....	.....
	Cows'				2	2		
Milk	Goats'				.....	.....
	Condensed				5	4		
	Dried				36	33		
Patent Foods					1	1		
Abnormal number of flies in house					.....	.....
Insanitary condition of house					.....	.....
Overcrowding					.....	.....
Previous deaths—								
1 child under one year of age					10	9	6	8
2 children " " "					1	1	1	1
3 children " " "					.....	.....	1	1
4 or more children " "					.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number with previous deaths of								
Infants under one year ...					11	10	8	11
Number with 1 previous still-birth					5	4	8	11
Number with 2 previous still-births					2	2	2	3
Number with 3 previous still-births					.....	.....	1	1
Number with 4 or more " " "					.....	.....	1	1
Total number with previous still-births					7	6	12	16
Abnormal condition of Mother					1	1	.....	.....
Difficult birth					16	15	40	55
Illegitimate					1	1	4	5

An analysis of the ward figures shows that the infantile mortality was highest in Ward 5 with a rate of 78.0 per 1,000 live births, whilst Ward 6 with a figure of 21.3 provided the lowest rate.

HEALTH VISITING.

The health visitors were assiduous in their attention to the welfare of young children during the year under review and the following table gives a summary of their work :

Visits to children	}	First Visits	.....	.....	2,011
under one year		Total Visits	.....	.....	10,232
Investigations of still births			.....	.....	63
Investigations of deaths of infants			.....	.....	108
Visits to children, 1-5 years			.....	.....	7,472
Ophthalmia-	}	First Visits	.....	.....	16
Neonatorum		Total Visits	.....	.....	48

Each health visitor also attended at the child welfare clinics on at least one day a week when the mothers and babies from her ward were in attendance.

The summarised records of the health visitors showed that 34.1 per cent. of the babies born in the area during the year were breast-fed and an additional 18.2 per cent. were partially breast-fed; the proportion of infantile deaths amongst babies who were entirely breast-fed was equivalent to 31 per cent. and that amongst the partially breast-fed 21 per cent. The number of infantile deaths amongst the artificially fed babies represented 19 per cent. of the infantile deaths and it may be noted that amongst the entirely bottle-fed only boat-shaped bottles were used.

WELFARE CENTRES.

There was no important change in the facilities available for the attendance of children under school age at the five welfare centres administered by the Council; the total number of sessions held during the year was 854 and the average attendance of children under five years old was 26 per session.

The total number of children under one year old who attended the clinics for the first time during the year was 1687, whilst 108 children between one and five years, who had not attended previously, were seen at the clinics. The total number of attendances, including revisits, made by babies under one year old was 16,314 and children between one and five years made a total of 3,367 attendances, making a grand total of 19,681 attendances.

Though no special post-natal clinics have been established under the Council's maternity and child welfare arrangements, the opportunities were taken of offering advice on their post-natal conditions to 1,141 mothers when they attended at the welfare centres with their babies.

Dental Treatment.—During the year 93 children under five years of age received attention at the Authority's dental clinics on the recommendation of the medical officers presiding at the welfare centres, and in 84 instances extractions were undertaken under nitrous oxide anaesthesia.

During the year 146 nursing mothers were similarly recommended for dental treatment and 146 mothers received such treatment, nitrous oxide anaesthesia being administered in 138 cases.

Dentures were supplied under the Council's scheme to 14 nursing mothers, while repairs were effected in one instance making a total of 15 nursing mothers who benefitted under this arrangement. The total net cost to the Council was £27 10s. 8d. after taking into account the sum of 19s. 2d. received in part payment from one mother.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—During the year under review, 156 children under five years old were examined by Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., the Council's Orthopaedic Consultant, and the following is a classification of the cases seen by him :—

(a) Primary Cases :—

Talipes (Club foot)	24
Bow legs and knock knees	32
Spinal curvature	4
Pes Valgus	6
Spina Bifida	1
Paralysis	1
Other defects	3

Total primary cases	71
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(b) Re-examinations	85
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Total examinations and re-examinations	156
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As a result of the above examinations, 22 children were admitted to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, for in-patient treatment.

SUPERVISION OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

During the year ante-natal sessions were held regularly at each of the five clinics administered by the Council in addition to the supervision given by the midwives in the homes.

The total number of expectant mothers who attended these ante-natal clinics during the year was 1,987, as compared with 1,915 mothers in the previous year ; of the above number 1,467 were new cases, whilst 520 had attended in the previous year. The total number of attendances during the year was 8,153 giving an average of 19 cases per session.

In addition to the regular weekly ante-natal sessions at each clinic, special sessions, presided over by Dr. R. G. Maliphant, were held at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, and twenty-five such sessions, at fortnightly intervals, were held during the year. The number of expectant mothers seen at these special clinics was 342, of whom 17 had first attended in the previous year; the total number of attendances was 484, giving an average of 19 per session. The principal conditions, actual or suspected, on account of which expectant mothers were referred for consultation at these special clinics were :—

Disproportion	60
Albuminuria	38
Abnormal presentation	35
Heart Disease	32
Previous Obstetric History	22
Multiple Pregnancy	18
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	16
Elderly Primiparae	15
Previous Still Births or Miscarriages	14
Hyperpyresia (raised blood pressure)	10

The number of mothers admitted to the maternity department at the Llwynypia Hospital during the year was 318, of whom 111 were admitted after examination by Dr. Maliphant, 85 at the urgent request of medical practitioners in the district, 63 on the recommendation of the medical officers at the routine ante-natal clinics and 59 on account of unsatisfactory conditions or lack of proper facilities for confinement in the homes.

In addition to the above, 16 Rhondda mothers were confined at the Central Homes, Pontypridd, and arrangements were made for the admission of 10 evacuated mothers to the special maternity home at Gwaunfarren House, Merthyr Tydfil.

Dental Treatment.—During the year 228 expectant mothers received dental treatment at the Council's dental clinics and general anaesthetics were administered for the purpose of dental extractions on 227 occasions.

Repairs to artificial dentures were carried out for one expectant mother—the net cost to the Council in respect of this service being £1 13s. 6d.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEDICINAL FOODS.

Milk below Cost or Free.—The provision of milk for mothers and children was continued by the Ministry of Food through the local Food Offices. The Ministry's scheme enables each expectant mother, nursing mother or child under five years of age to obtain one pint of liquid milk or its equivalent in dried milk per day. Such milk is supplied at the special price of 2d. per pint, but where the family income is below the Ministry's scale or the householder is dependent on public assistance, unemployment assistance or supplementary old age pension, no charge is made.

The issue of dried milk under the Ministry's scheme was undertaken at each of the Council's Welfare Centres and the value of such supplies during the year, at the basic rate of 1s. 2d. per tin, amounted to £299 12s. 0d., while supplies on payment at this rate were valued at £84 5s. 10d.

The Council continued to grant supplementary supplies of dried milk in cases where the maximum daily quantity provided by the Ministry of Food was considered by the medical officers at the Welfare Centres to be insufficient.

These supplementary supplies were issued free of cost or at a reduced rate in accordance with the Ministry's scale of necessitousness referred to above and the cost to the Council of such supplementary supplies amounted to £58 3s. 0d.

Sale of Dried Milk.—The Council also continued the sale of certain proprietary brands of dried milk at cost price in the Welfare Centres, the quantity thus supplied during the year being 61,141 lbs., valued at £5,087 14s. 6d.

Vitamin Supplements.—The Ministry of Food issued cod liver oil and fruit juices for expectant mothers and for children under five years of age, the distribution being undertaken in 14 different premises throughout the district, including the five Welfare Centres belonging to the Council, and each of these Centres was open for at least one session weekly. The Council also continued the distribution of limited supplies of cod liver oil for consumption by children under five years of age on the recommendation of the medical officers at the Welfare Centres, and the total cost of this provision during the year amounted to £4 10s. 2d.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the district during 1943 was 56, comprising 30 whole-time municipal midwives, 10 private midwives and 16 midwives employed in the local hospitals.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives during the course of the year was 1724 of which 1472 were attended by the municipal midwives and the remaining 252 were attended by private midwives. The appended table gives a summary of the cases in respect of which medical aid was summoned by midwives in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Record of Sending for Medical Help, 1943.

Reasons stated for seeking assistance.	Day.	Night.	WARDS.											Total.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Prolonged labour	41	48	3	14	3	7	12	5	4	13	17	5	6	89
Obstructed labour	7	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	3	11
Ruptured perineum	123	53	8	19	14	13	19	10	21	14	10	22	26	176
Abortion or threatened abortion	53	29	2	4	6	11	18	10	7	1	12	2	9	82
Ante-partum haemorrhage ...	16	11	2	1	2	4	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	27
Post-partum haemorrhage ...	6	11	1	1	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	2	6	17
Haemorrhage (not stated) ...	5	3	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	8
Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albuminuria	11	2	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	13
Adherent placenta or membranes	13	13	3	1	—	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	6	26
Collapse or condition of patient	52	16	2	5	2	2	5	12	4	7	12	7	10	68
Malpresentation	21	19	2	3	1	1	4	5	2	8	6	2	6	40
Inertia	6	13	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	13	19
Oedema	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Other complications during pregnancy or labour	39	15	1	5	3	2	6	8	5	4	6	4	10	54
Inflammation of, or discharge from baby's eyes	46	4	6	4	4	1	3	6	10	3	1	6	6	50
Feebleness of Infant	27	6	4	2	1	4	5	1	2	7	2	3	2	33
Malformation	6	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	7
Prematurity	19	7	—	—	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	1	1	26
Other abnormalities or complications in case of child ...	31	8	2	2	1	3	2	3	6	6	4	3	7	39
	524	263	42	66	46	54	89	75	78	73	81	63	120	787

The following notifications, in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, were also received from the midwives in the course of the year.

Substitution of artificial feeding	96
Death of child	4
Delivery of still-birth without attendance of medical practitioner	15
Liability to be a source of infection	2

Inspection of Midwives.—The routine inspection of midwives was undertaken by Dr. Gwladys D. Davies, Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Each midwife was visited at intervals of about three months and also on other occasions, particularly after the receipt of information regarding liability to be a source of infection.

Compensatory payments for loss of Midwifery Fees.—These payments, which were made to private midwives in respect of mothers who were removed to hospital owing to medical or obstetric complications, amounted in 1943 to £12 0s. 0d. in respect of 16 cases at 15/- per case.

Payments of Medical Practitioners' Fees.—The fees paid to medical practitioners during the year in respect of services rendered by them in response to calls for medical aid from the midwives amounted to £504 13s. 6d. and of this amount a total of £84 8s. 9d. was recovered from the patient's husbands in instances where the incomes were in excess of the scale prescribed for this purpose.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

Municipal Midwifery Service. — The staff of the Council's Midwifery Service consisted of 30 whole-time midwives, including three "sister" midwives qualified to administer nitrous oxide and air analgesia. The municipal midwives were allocated to the various wards comprising the district as follows :—

	<i>Number of Midwives.</i>	<i>Sister Midwives.</i>
Wards 1 and 2	6	..... 1
Wards 3 and 4	3	
Wards 5, 6 and 7	8	..... 1
Wards 8 and 9	6	..... 1
Wards 10 and 11	4	
	—	—
	27	..... 3

The number of confinements attended by the municipal midwives during the year amounted to 1558, representing 86.2 per cent. of the total number of domiciliary confinements in the district.

The appended statement gives the ward distribution and certain other details of the cases completed by the Council's midwives during the year.

Ward.	Total Completed Cases.	Complete Domiciliary Confinements attended.	Ante-natal attendance only.	Abor-tions.
1	158	156	—	2
2	163	156	1	6
3	108	97	1	10
4	138	122	—	16
5	123	110	2	11
6	187	170	4	13
7	155	147	2	6
8	194	186	6	2
9	142	120	6	16
10	85	70	12	3
11	147	119	21	7
Totals	1,600	1,453	55	92

£ s. d.

Full value of services indicated above, calculated in accordance with the prescribed scale of fees	2,242	17	6
Amount remitted by Council in necessitous cases	455	4	2
Amount of fees payable by patients or persons responsible for their maintenance.....	1,787	13	4
Amount of fees actually collected	1,753	0	4
Fees outstanding at end of year	34	13	0

Gas and air analgesia was administered by the three sister midwives to 495 women in labour during the year, the necessary medical certificates having been issued in accordance with the advisory memorandum of the Central Midwives Board.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Total number of deaths	.....	.....	12
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	6.21
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	.....	.....	3
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	1.55
Deaths from other Puerperal Causes	.....	.....	9
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	4.66

The total number of deaths attributed to causes peculiar to pregnancy or child birth certified in the district during 1943 was 12, giving a death-rate of 6.21 per 1,000 live births and 5.96 per 1,000 total live and still births ; these rates were the highest recorded in the district since 1936. Septic conditions were regarded as the cause of three of the above deaths ; in one instance sepsis followed an abortion which occurred during the twelfth or fourteenth week of the pregnancy, in another instance a septic thrombophlebitis caused death by embolism and in the third instance sepsis followed perforation of the uterus, which was in an unhealthy condition. The last two cases were treated in hospital, but the first case died before the arrival of a midwife or a doctor at the home, and the cause of death was certified by the Coroner.

Amongst the nine deaths attributed to other puerperal causes two were certified as due to eclampsia and it may be noted that one of these cases had not resided in the district during the period of the pregnancy and death occurred outside

the area, but was inwardly transferable because the patient was a resident prior to her entry to the Services, whilst the other case had only become a resident of the district during a short period prior to the confinement and had been receiving ante-natal attention in a neighbouring district where she previously resided.

Of the remaining seven deaths, four were attributed to obstetric shock, two were caused by paralytic ileus following operative treatment and one was due to haemorrhage after the delivery of twins ; the last mentioned mother had been advised to enter hospital for her confinement but had preferred to be confined at home, and it is probable that her death would have been prevented if she had accepted the advice. Death would probably have been averted in another instance if the patient had been admitted to hospital at the onset of the labour and prior to obstetric interference in the home, whilst in another instance, where the death occurred in the home, the fatal issue might have been avoided if an abnormality had been detected earlier in the confinement or the assistance of the obstetric consultant had been sought.

With the exception of the patient who had been in the Services, all the mothers who died from puerperal causes, other than sepsis, during the year had been seen at the ante-natal clinics and with one exception had been recommended for admission to hospital for their confinements.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

The Birth Control Clinic, held on alternate Thursday afternoons, under the supervision of Dr. Sybil Morgan, continued to function during the year under review. The number of new cases who attended amounted to 71, while 254 revisits were made, making a total of 325 consultations.

Attendances at these clinics were arranged on the recommendation of the Medical Officers at the Council's ante-natal clinics or by Dr. R. G. Maliphant, the obstetric consultant, and the principal conditions giving rise to such recommendations were as follow :—

Anaemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Debility	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Frequent pregnancies	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bad obstetric history	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Heart trouble	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Kidney trouble	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Other causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
					—
					71
					—

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

	1st Jan., 1943.	31st Dec., 1943.
No. of Foster Parents Registered	..... 4	..... 2
No. of Children Registered	..... 4	..... 2

One new case was registered during the year under the Child Life Protection Clauses of the Public Health Act, 1936, and three cases were removed from the register, with the result that two children and two foster-parents remained under supervision at the end of 1943. Of the three removals from the register, two children had attained nine years of age, and one had left the district.

The Council's Supervising Health Visitor, in her capacity as Child Protection Visitor, paid 23 visits of inspection to the homes of the above-mentioned children and reported that the home conditions and the welfare of the children appeared to be satisfactory. Investigations were also made in respect of eight other children, but it was found that the circumstances in these cases were not such as to require formal notification to the Local Authority.

The Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, came into operation on the 1st June, 1943, but no notification was received during the year that any person other than a registered adoption society or a Local Authority had participated in the making of arrangements for the placing of a child under the age of nine years in the care and possession of a person who is not the parent or guardian or a relative of the child.

SECTION IV.

Sanitary Circumstances.

WATER SUPPLY.

There was no change in the public water supplies of the district during the year under review.

In the area of the Council's own supply the daily consumption of water per head of the estimated population was 37.1 gallons, of which 2.5 gallons were used daily for trade purposes.

The water supply provided by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board continued to be satisfactory and no complaints were received by the Health Department. Complaints were received of the inadequacy of the supply provided by the Pontygwaith Water Company to houses situated in Llewellyn Street, Pontygwaith, and as the result of a report submitted to the Health Committee it was decided to issue notices to all the owners of the houses supplied by this Company to provide an adequate supply by connecting the houses to the water mains of the Joint Water Board.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewerage system of the district, which discharges into the main sewer of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Sewerage Board, was maintained under the supervision of Mr. Eli Taylor, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, and no extensions or alterations were introduced during the year under review.

During the course of the year there were 221 instances (1,235 houses) of defective sewers (formerly known as combined drains) referred to Mr. Taylor for attention on account of defects. Twenty-three such sewers, serving 182 houses, were also dealt with after the service of formal statutory notices on the owners.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There was a slight improvement in the general condition of the rivers and streams in the area, but there still remained a considerable amount of pollution from the local colliery undertakings and the surreptitious depositing of the household refuse in various parts of the area.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of houses in the area unconnected to the sewerage system at the end of the year amounted to 112.

The appended table indicates the extent and character of the means of excrement disposal in the Rhondda Urban District at the end of 1943 :—

No. of Privies with fixed receptacles (middens, cesspits).	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
No of Privies with moveable receptacles	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
No. of Water Closets (fresh water, cistern flushed)					25,997
No. of Water Closets (waste water)	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
No of Water Closets (hand flushed)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,230

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The scavenging of the whole district was carried out by the Council under the supervision of Mr. Taylor, the Council's Engineer, by direct labour, with the exception of the portion of Gilfach Goch which is within the area.

The total cost of the collection of house refuse and its cartage to the refuse destructor, or to the tips, during the year ended September 30th, 1943, amounted to £21,045, equivalent to 14s.7d. per house per annum.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The sanitary inspection of the area was carried out by nine district sanitary inspectors under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health with the assistance of the Senior Sanitary Inspector and the following summary contains particulars relating to the work done during the year :—

Inspection of houses served by defective public sewers (formerly combined drains)	.....	.....	1235
Cases of Infectious Diseases investigated	.....	.....	499
Revisits to infected houses	.....	.....	457
Disinfections carried out in infected houses	.....	.....	585
Inspections under Housing and Public Health Acts			3,244

Visits to :—

Unabated Nuisances and Unremedied Defects			17,323
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	.....	.....	1,738
Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	1,564
Bakehouses	.....	.....	623
Common Lodging-Houses	.....	.....	63
Ice-Cream Vendors	.....	.....	2
Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....	248
Factories and Workshops	.....	.....	974
New Buildings (Drains of)	.....	.....	4
Scavenging Depots	.....	.....	625
Re Waste Water	.....	.....	191
Back Lanes	.....	.....	1,761
Piggeries	.....	.....	409
Interviews	.....	.....	2,658
Overcrowding Surveys	.....	.....	5

Total Inspections and Re-Inspections..... 29,728

House Inspection :—

Preliminary Notices served	.....	.....	.....	1,856
Warning Notices served	.....	.....	.....	13
Statutory Notices served	.....	.....	.....	1,435
Work done without Notice	.....	.....	.....	1,332
Notices complied with—				
Preliminary	.....	.....	.....	341
Statutory	.....	.....	.....	841
New Buildings Certified	.....	.....	.....	—
Drain Connections :—				
No. of Connections made	.....	.....	.....	—
No. of Houses connected	.....	.....	.....	—
Total houses connected at end of year	.....	.....	.....	28,905
Total houses unconnected at end of year	.....	.....	.....	112
Meat condemned	.....	.....	.....	lbs., 45,382
Meat Offal condemned	.....	.....	.....	,, 66,379
Other Foods condemned	.....	.....	.....	,, 48,384

There were 1869 informal notices and 1435 statutory notices served in the course of the year in respect of nuisances, housing defects and other contraventions of bye-laws and during the same period nuisances were abated or repairs effected in 1332 instances without the service of notices, whilst 341 informal notices and 841 statutory notices were complied with. These figures are included in the work shown in the table on housing statistics.

**PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS or ORDERS.**

At the end of the year there were 192 premises in the district which were controlled by Bye-laws, Regulations or Orders as compared with 213 such premises in the previous year.

**Detailed Summary of Premises subject to Byelaws,
Regulations or Orders, and requiring periodical inspection**

Description.	Sanitary Districts.									Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bakehouses	8	9	9	8	7	6	8	4	14	73
Cowsheds	5	2	2	2	2	1	4	4	2	24
Dairies and Milk-shops	14	8	7	11	7	10	7	9	10	83
Common Lodging Houses	2	2
Slaughter Houses	2	2	1	1	1	7
Offensive Trades	3	3
Totals	27	21	25	21	17	17	20	17	27	192

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One rag and bone business is established at Treallaw with the written consent of the Council under the provisions of the Public Health Act ; a business involving a certain amount of gut-scraping, etc., existed at Ton Pentre.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two common lodging houses in the district, both situated at Ystrad, with a total accommodation for 61 persons.

The District Sanitary Inspector made 63 visits to the houses, and they were found to be conducted satisfactorily.

SHOPS.

Number of Shops in the District in 1942	1,723
New Shops established in 1943	7
Shops removed from the Register in 1943	28
Net decrease in Shops in 1943	21
Number of Shops in district in 1943	1,702
Number of Shops subject to a local Closing Order	782
Number of Shops in which Assistants are employed	745
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-holiday Order	804
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-holiday Order and in which Assistants are employed	290
Number of Assistants in Exempted Shops	366
Number of Shops and other Premises or businesses in which Young Persons are employed other than as Shop Assistants	545
Number of Young Persons employed other than as as Shop Assistants	958
Legal Proceedings taken under Shops Acts during 1943	—

The number of shops remaining on the Register at the end of 1943 amounted to 1,702, which showed a net reduction of 21 as compared with the previous year, 7 new shops having been established while 28 shops were closed and removed from the Register during the year. The number of shop assistants increased from 2,012 to 2,047,

In addition to the 2,047 assistants employed in the shops, there were 958 persons under 18 years of age who though not ordinarily classifiable as shop assistants were employed in circumstances which rendered their conditions of service subject to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

The detailed administration of the Shops Acts was continued by two shops inspectors, who are also appointed as part-time sanitary inspectors in accordance with the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

The following summary provides information as to the main activities of the two inspectors during the year :

Observation Duty — number of hours	.....	.....	618
Visits to Shops :			
Primary routine inspections	.....	.....	3
Re-inspections	.....	.....	3,013
Regarding hours of employment, mealtimes, etc.			—
For Deregistration	.....	.....	6
Unsound Food	.....	.....	26
Other Visits	.....	.....	686
Number of warnings given	.....	.....	62

The two Shops Inspectors were also called upon occasionally to render assistance in connection with the general duties of the Sanitary Inspectors and more frequently to assist with the inspection of meat at the Ton Pentre slaughter-house.

Details are given in the appended table regarding the defects discovered in shops during the year :—

Nature of Defect.	Number of Defects.	
	Discovered during 1943.	Remedied during 1943.
Failure to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient—		
Means of ventilation	—	—
Means of providing a reasonable temperature	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—		
Not provided	1	—
Not maintained	6	5
Means of lighting	—	—
Washing facilities	3	2
Facilities for the taking of meals	—	—
Total number of defects	10	7
Number of shops involved	10	7

No application was received by the Council for a certificate under Section 10 (6) of the Shops Act, 1934, giving exemption from the obligation to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities respectively for the use of persons employed in or about a shop.

The Shops Inspectors did not report any case during the year in respect of which it was necessary to institute legal proceedings for any infringement of the Shops Acts and the Closing Orders made thereunder.

In the following table, which gives summarised information regarding the various classes of shops in the district, it will be seen that assistants were employed in 44 per cent. of the shops as compared with 41 per cent. in the previous year. The table also shows that 43 per cent. of the male assistants and 36 per cent. of the female assistants were under 18 years of age.

REPORT OF SHOPS INSPECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1943.

TRADES.	Cols.	New Businesses Registered during 1943.		Number of Shops Closed during 1943.		Total Number of Shops.		Number of Shops in which Assistants are employed.		Number of Assistants Employed.				Weekly Half-Holiday.							No. of Shops subject to Local Closing Orders.	Legal Action Taken.		
		2	3	4	5	Males.		Females.		Shops.				Assistants.										
						Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Mon. day.	Thurs. day.	Satur. day.	Exempt	Mon. day.	Tues. day.	Wed. day.	Thurs. day.	Fri. day.	Satur. day.					
Bazaars and Fancy Dealers.....	1	1	10	8	1	42	33	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	20	21
Boot and Shoe Dealers	1	3	89	34	15	16	28	30	118	1	88	1	...	...	...	83	5	6	...	...	...	89	...
Butchers and Meat Purveyors .....	...	...	119	83	100	86	11	12	...	...	...	...	202	...	2	51	...	...	...	...	119	...	
Chemists, Herbalists and Drug Stores .....	...	1	33	24	4	17	16	15	...	...	...	...	33	1	6	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Confectioners and Bread Dealers .....	...	5	159	34	3	6	22	25	...	...	...	...	159	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy Produce and Milk Stores .....	...	...	13	5	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drapers, Hosiery and Milliners .....	...	...	119	56	8	17	57	129	...	...	118	1	...	...	...	210	...	1	...	...	119	...	
Fried Fish and Potato Shops	1	...	76	24	3	1	10	11	...	...	63	13	...	...	...	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture, Musical Instruments and Sewing Machine Shops.....	...	...	40	13	3	22	10	11	...	...	38	2	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	40	...	
Greengrocers, Fruiterers and Florists .....	...	1	112	35	10	3	15	33	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grocers and Provision Dealers .....	...	...	219	151	157	184	109	287	...	...	218	1	...	4	6	731	...	6	...	...	219	...	
Hairdressers and Barbers	2	...	75	30	11	5	17	13	...	...	72	3	...	...	...	39	...	6	...	...	75	...	
Hardware, Chinaware, Tinware, Paper, Paint and Oil Vendors .....	...	1	21	10	2	1	5	4	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	21	...	
Ironmongers, Electrical, Gas, Water and Sanitary Fittings Dealers.....	...	...	39	16	6	12	4	9	...	...	38	1	...	...	...	28	...	3	...	...	39	...	
Newsagents, Tobacconists, Stationers .....	...	...	73	33	22	3	15	12	...	...	...	...	73	...	4	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Photographers and Picture Framers .....	...	...	5	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refreshment Bars and Temperance Houses .....	...	...	52	18	7	6	12	12	...	...	...	...	52	2	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Restaurants and Cooked Meat Shops .....	...	...	10	7	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retailers of Intoxicating Liquors .....	...	...	122	104	...	78	...	57	...	...	...	...	122	4	23	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweet Shops and Mixed Businesses.....	...	10	200	9	1	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	200	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters .....	...	3	43	21	8	17	4	13	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	43	...	
Watchmakers and Jewellers .....	...	...	18	7	1	2	3	1	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	18	...	
Miscellaneous	2	1	55	21	4	4	3	6	...	...	25	...	30	1	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	7	28	1702	745	388	498	416	745	...	118	757	23	804	216	44	74	1614	...	27	...	782	...		

FACTORIES.

The total number of premises in the district affected by the Factories Act, 1937, is 795, made up as follow :—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>With mechanical power.</i>	<i>Without mechanical power.</i>
Factories	722	308	414
Building operations	—	—	—
Engineering construction	—	—	—
Out-workers.....	—	—	—
Bakehouses	73	36	37
	<hr/> 795	<hr/> 344	<hr/> 451

The sanitary inspectors paid 620 visits to bakehouses and 1,063 visits to factories and workshops during the year.

The appended tables provide the statistical information relating to the trades carried on at the premises to which the above mentioned Act applies, the inspections made during the year, and the results of action taken in connection therewith.

In addition to the defects specified in Table 2, three defects were found and remedied in bake-houses, two being in respect of failure to white-lime the walls and one in respect of lack of precautions to prevent contamination of the water supply ; in one bake-house it was also found that the roof and rain-water shoots were defective but these defects had not been attended to by the end of the year.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories with mechanical power	510	—	....
Factories without mechanical power	524	....	....
TOTALS	1034	....	....

2.—Defects found.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp'tor (4)	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	1	1	...	...
Sanitary convenience (S. 7). Unsuitable or defective	1	1	...	...
	2	2	...	...

RETURN OF FACTORIES—IN WARDS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Return of Factories—Continued.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
Saw Mills	7	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	6
Sculptors	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smokers' Requisites	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Swiss Embroidery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tailors	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Tinsmiths	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Undertakers	46	...	2	1	3	...	2	1	2	...	...	2	13	...	3	4	3	1	...	1	2	4	4	5	...
Upholsterers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagon Builders	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water Proof Cement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Products	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wireless Repairs	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	9
Wood Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flex Fasteners	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electro-Plating	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army Web Equip-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ment	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Helmet Lining	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosiery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	722	11	31	40	25	20	42	22	58	13	4	42	308	45	48	53	34	20	43	28	42	39	25	37	414
Other Premises to which the Act applies:—																									
Bakehouses	73	3	2	5	1	1	6	5	1	2	2	8	36	4	7	2	3	6	1	...	7	...	1	6	37
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Con-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
struction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grand Totals	795	14	33	45	26	21	48	27	59	15	6	50	344	49	55	55	37	26	44	28	49	39	26	43	451

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The emission of black smoke of such density as to call for legal action under the provisions of the Bye-law adopted by the Council in accordance with Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, was not observed during the year and no complaints were received of nuisances caused by the emission of smoke or grit from colliery stacks in the district.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year 47 houses, including four houses belonging to the Council, were treated for the eradication of bed bugs. The methods adopted consisted of spraying the walls and crevices with zaldecyde fluid, fumigation with formaldehyde vapour and the remedying of structural defects which favoured the harbouring of vermin in the houses.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The sanitary inspectors continued to give advice and assistance whenever necessary for the purpose of dealing with infestations by rats and mice.

During the month of August the Sanitary Inspectors undertook a survey of the district to ascertain the extent to which land, including premises, buildings, works, etc., in the area was subject to infestation by rats ; this survey was carried out following a direction issued by the Minister of Food under the provisions of the Rats Infestation Order, 1943, and after consultation with the Regional Rodent Control Officers of the Ministry.

For the purposes of the survey the degrees of rat infestations were classified into three categories :—

- (a) "Reservoir" type consisting of huge colonies consisting of thousands of rats and associated with large refuse tips, sewers, drains, banks of rivers and commercial establishments occupied in objectionable trades.

- (b) "Major Primary" types consisting of infestations numbering from 50 to 200 rats, such as may occur in food shops, warehouses, etc.
- (c) "Minor Secondary" types where about a dozen or more rats are found and are likely to occur in the better protected food shops, private houses, allotments, etc.

The survey disclosed that there were 101 instances in the district where the infestations could be classified as being of the "major primary" type and 143 infestations of the "minor secondary" type.

Having regard to the many heavy and minor infestations by rats discovered during the survey the Council decided to appoint two whole-time rodent control officers or operatives to carry out the work of disinfection, but the appointments were not made before the end of the year.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The public mortuary at Oakland Terrace, Ferndale, was used for the accommodation of 23 bodies during the course of the year and a post-mortem examination was carried out in each case.

The five local hospitals are all provided with mortuary accommodation and occasionally have been used for the reception of and for post-mortem examinations on bodies of persons who died outside the institutions.

SCHOOLS.

All the school buildings in the district are periodically inspected by the Authority's medical staff in the course of their routine visits to the schools for the medical examination of the children and any defects thus discovered are referred to the Director of Education for the necessary attention. In addition to the execution of general repairs and painting to some of the schools, some improvements were also carried out to sanitary conveniences, play grounds, etc., in the course of the year.

REPORTS DURING THE YEAR 1943.

In addition to the ordinary statistical matter, the following subjects were dealt with in reports placed before the Council during the year :—

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.

Ambulance Services—Charges for use (5).

Artificial Dentures.

Artificial Limbs.

Building materials.

Carnegie Welfare Centre—Kitchen garden.

—use of rooms for instruction.

Clerical Staff—appointment of temporary staff (2).

—Employment after marriage.

—Leave of absence for instruction.

—Resumption of duties.

—Vacancy by calling up for service in M.H. Forces.

Clinics—Caretakers' salaries.

—Child Guidance.

—Issue of dried milk (10).

—Ynyshir, renewal of lease.

Common Lodging houses—registration.

Cowkeeper—application for registration.

Dental Surgeon—vacancy.

Dilapidated Buildings (3).

Diphtheria Immunisation—employment of General Practitioners.

Dried and Condensed Milk—modification of descriptive label

Dust nuisance—Parc Colliery.

Evacuation scheme—Salaries of staff at Maindy Hall.

—Residential nurseries.

Expenditure—Comparative statement.

Health Education—Annual contribution to Central Council.

Health Visitors and School Nurses—Help in schools.

—Illness of Supervisor.

—Vacancies (3).

Home Helps scheme—conditions of service.

Housing—Post-war planning.

—Requisitioning.

REPORTS DURING THE YEAR—*Continued.*

- Illegitimate children—welfare.
- Influenza—prevalence of.
- Insulin—provision of.
- Isolation Hospitals—admission of cases from outside area.
 - Appointment of foreman (2).
 - Electricity charges.
 - Protective clothing for workmen.
 - Salaries and conditions of service of staff (5).
- Lice—prevention of.
- Licences—applications for Milk, Slaughterhouses, etc.
- Maternity cases—admission to Llwynypia Hospital.
- Milk purveyors—cleansing of equipment.
 - registration of premises.
- Milk (Special Designations) Orders—Application for licence (4)
 - Reports on samples of pasteurised milk (5).
- Milk Supply—Measures to improve quality. (2).
 - Schools.
- Municipal Midwifery Service—Change of address.
 - Provision of telephones.
 - Provision of uniform.
 - Salaries and service conditions.
 - Vacancies (2).
- Nurses Act, 1943—Observations.
- Orthopaedic Hospital—increase in charges.
- Provision of secondary access—Penrhys Road, Tylorstown.
 - Princess Street, Gelli.
- Provision of W.C. accommodation—Tylacoch Cottages, Treorchy.
- Public sewers.
- Rats—Instruction for sanitary inspectors.
 - Infestation Order, 1943 (3).
 - Prevalence on tips.
- Sale of Food Regulations, 1943.
- Sanitary conveniences—Brigend Hotel, Pontygwaith.
- Shops Act, 1934—contravention.

REPORTS DURING THE YEAR—*Continued.*

Shops and Sanitary Inspectors—Deferment of National Service (2).

—Travelling expenses.

—Vacancies.

—Waterproof clothing.

Slaughter-houses—Applications for licences.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933—Applications for licences.

Special appliances—Scale for provision of.

Venereal Diseases—Propaganda Campaign (3)

Wartime Nurseries—Attendances (10).

—Matrons.

—Meals.

—Replacement of materials.

—Salaries and service conditions of staffs (3).

—Training of girl ambulance cadets.

Water courses—blockage of.

Water supplies—Pontygwaith.(2)

—Trebanog.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The appended summary gives details of the cases in which the Department's activities led to proceedings at the local Courts of Justice in the course of the year.

	No. of Cases.	Result.	Amount of Fines and Costs.		
			£	s.	d.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :—					
Milk containing added water	1	Convicted	8	1	0
Milk deficient in fatty solids	1	Convicted	2	14	0
Vinegar deficient in Acetic Acid	2	Convicted	24	12	0
Baking powder deficient in available CarbonDioxide	1	Convicted	2	14	0
	5	—	£38	1	0

Proceedings were also taken against two owners in respect of four houses relating to unabated nuisances. In one case, the court adjourned the hearing *sine die*, and in respect of the other three houses (one owner), an Order to Abate was made.

SECTION V.

HOUSING.

HOUSING.

There was no addition to the number of houses in the district during the year, either as a result of the erection of new houses or the adaptation of existing premises.

Closing Orders under the Housing Act, 1936, were made in respect of underground rooms in seven houses.

Two demolition orders were made during the year under the Housing Act, 1936, and two houses were partly demolished by the owners as a result of Demolition Orders made by the Council.

A total of 2,514 houses were repaired as the result of informal action by the officers of the Council or in consequence of the service of notices requiring the abatement of nuisances arising from the conditions of disrepair of the houses; the corresponding number of houses repaired in 1942 was 2,103.

The following summary gives details of the nuisances and defects remedied in the course of the year :—

1. Slop Sink.

a. Slop sinks repaired or renewed	.....	.....	6
b. Waste pipe repaired or renewed	.....	.....	17

2. Water Closet.

a. Walls, roofs, doors, floors, etc., repaired	237
b. Flushing appliances repaired or renewed	202
c. Flushing appliances provided	15
d. Pans renewed or provided	102
e. Water supply pipes repaired	32
f. Water supply provided	15

3. House

a. External walls, woodwork, etc., repaired	1,367
b. Internal walls, woodwork, floors, etc., repaired	638
c. Bedroom ventilated	1
d. Windows made openable	1
e. Pantry or food safe provided	2
f. Water supply pipes and fittings repaired	31

4. Drains.

a. Gully traps renewed	8
b. Gully trap covers provided	13
c. Ventilating shaft repaired and extended	17
d. Drain unblocked by owners	439
e. Drain repaired by owners	110
f. Inspection chamber repaired or provided	5
g. Inspection chamber covers provided.	4

5. Areas.

a. Paving repaired	154
c. Steps repaired or renewed	27
d. Boundary walls or fences repaired or renewed	55
e. Retaining walls repaired or renewed	19
6. Rain-water shoots and downpipe repaired or renewed	517
7. Structures on area repaired	2
8. Structures obstructing light and/or ventilation of living rooms removed or altered	1
9. Dampness abated	282
10. Dirty houses cleaned	9
11. Animals removed	2
12. Accumulation of refuse removed	17
13. Overcrowding	1
14. Coals removed	3
15. Manure receptacle provided	1

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1943.**1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year :—**

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) **3,244**

(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose **3,244**

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 **53**

(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose **53**

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation **1**

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation **3,19**

HOUSING—*Continued.***2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :—**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1,673
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—**(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs (Section 9)	3
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	.....	.....	.....	—

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,856
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	.....	.....	.....	841
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	.....	.....	.....	—

HOUSING—*Continued.*

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders					2

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	.....				7
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

SECTION VI.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK.

The numbers of persons registered for the production, sale or distribution of milk in the district during the year under review were as follow :—

Cowkeepers	5
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk	16
Purveyors of Milk and Milk-shop keepers	81
Non-resident Purveyors of Milk	6

It is estimated that approximately 8,293 gallons of liquid milk were consumed daily in the district, equivalent to 0.58 pints per head of the estimated population. Of the above total quantity consumed daily only 147 gallons were produced on farms or in cowsheds situated in the district so that the inhabitants were almost entirely dependent on imported milk, most of which was either pasteurised or heat-treated.

There were 104 premises in the district directly concerned with the production, sale or distribution of milk and the sanitary inspectors made 1,738 visits of inspection to such premises during the course of the year.

The following licences in respect of graded milk were issued during the year under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938 :—

“ Tuberculin Tested ” Milk—

Bottling Licence	.....	—
Dealer's Licence	—
Supplementary Licence	1

“ Accredited ” Milk—

Dealer's Licence	1
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“ Pasteurised Milk ”—

Pasteuriser's Licence	2
Dealers' Licences	65

During the year 134 samples of “ pasteurised ” milk sold in the district were submitted to bacteriological examination and 76 per cent. were reported to be satisfactory ; the corresponding proportion in the previous year was 58 per cent. Amongst the unsatisfactory samples 23 contained more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre, and 11 samples were under pasteurised or contained raw milk as determined by the application of the Phosphatase Test.

Thirty samples of ungraded milk were also submitted to bacteriological examination and eleven of these were reported upon as being unsatisfactory in accordance with the interpretation of the Methylene Blue test, B. Coli being also present in 1/100 of a millilitre in two instances.

Milks produced on all the farms in the district were also tested for the presence of tubercle bacilli and eighteen samples submitted all gave negative results ; one sample of milk produced outside the area was similarly tested and gave a negative result.

MEAT.

Though seven slaughter-houses were licensed in the district in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, practically all the slaughtering of animals was carried out at one slaughter-house in accordance with the arrangements made by the Ministry of Food. This arrangement rendered the inspection of carcasses to be carried out with greater efficiency than in the preceding years when the slaughtering was distributed amongst slaughter-houses scattered over the district.

One sanitary inspector devoted his whole time to the inspection of meat at the above mentioned slaughter-house and at certain times he was assisted by other inspectors.

The quantities of meat and offal surrendered and condemned owing to the presence of diseased conditions, etc., were 45,382 lbs and 66,380 lbs, respectively, the amounts attributable to tuberculosis being 29,788 lbs of meat and 34,677 lbs of offal, respectively.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during the Year 1943.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	1,672	959	3,387	40,679	4,645
Number Inspected ...	1,672	959	3,387	40,679	4,505
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis :—					
Whole Carcases condemned	1	38	3	32	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	353	454	14	3,776	100
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than Tubercul- osis	21.12	51.30	0.50	9.36	2.35
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole Carcases condemned	6	39	—	—	15
Carcoases of which some part or organ was condemned	223	290	4	—	825
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tu- berc ulosis	13.70	34.31	0.12	—	18.65

OTHER FOODS.

There were 73 bakehouses in the district but no "underground" bakehouses as defined in the Factories Act, 1937. The Sanitary Inspectors made 620 visits to bakehouses during the year.

A large bacon curing and "cooked meat" products factory was kept under fairly constant supervision by the sanitary inspector in whose district the factory was situated.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The principal articles of food, apart from meat in the slaughterhouses, condemned during the course of the year were as follow :—

	lbs.
Tinned and Preserved Meats	6,975
Fresh Fruit	8,747
Evaporated and Condensed Milk	7,663
Custard and Blancmange Powder	4,720
Fresh Fish	4,473
Ham and Bacon	3,599
Cheese	2,408
Potatoes	2,173
Tinned and Dried Fruit	1,931
Tinned Vegetables	1,481
Fresh Vegetables	1,294
Tinned and Prepared Fish	1,210
Jam and Syrup	440
Cereals	268
Soups, Extracts, etc.	234
Sugar	170
Butter and Margarine	148
Flour	103

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Samples of food and drugs were taken in the district throughout the year and submitted to the two Public Analysts appointed by the Council in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The total number of samples taken during the year amounted to 333, comprising 172 formal samples and 161 informal samples, detailed particulars of which are given in the appended summary.

Summary of Samples submitted to the Public Analysts during 1943.

Description.	Formal Samples.			Informal Samples.		
	No. sub- mitted.	Results.		No. sub- mitted.	Results.	
		Genuine	Not Genuine		Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	129	127	2	135	135	—
Butter	9	9	—	2	—	2
Margarine	9	9	—	1	1	—
Lard	—	—	—	1	1	—
Raisins	2	1	1	—	—	—
Rice	—	—	—	1	1	—
Prunes.....	—	—	—	1	1	—
Sweetened Custard Powder	—	—	—	2	—	2
Custard Powder	—	—	—	2	1	1
Sweetened Blancmange Powders	1	1	—	8	1	7
Yorkshire Pudding and Pancake Mixture	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture	1	—	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—
Golden Raising Powder	—	—	—	1	1	—
Egg Substitute Powder	—	—	—	1	1	—
Gelatine	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	12	9	3	—	—	—
Beer	3	3	—	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Cordial	—	—	—	1	—	1
Orange Cordial	—	—	—	1	—	1
Orange Squash	—	—	—	1	—	1
Black Currant Cordial	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil.....	—	—	—	1	1	—
Glacier Mints.....	—	—	—	1	1	—
Boiled Sweets	1	1	—	—	—	—
Egg & Milk Toffee	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS	172	163	9	161	145	16

The reports of the Public Analyst disclosed that 9 of the formal samples submitted to them during the year were not genuine ; of these, 2 were samples of milk, one each of raisins, sponge mixture, baking powder and lemon squash, and 3 of vinegar, all of which represented 5.2 of the number of formal samples taken during the year. Legal proceedings

were instituted and convictions obtained in respect of 2 cases of milk, 2 cases of vinegar and one of baking powder, the total fines and costs amounting to £38 ls. 0d. The manufacturers were informed of the small deficiency in acetic acid in the other case of vinegar. The raisins were withdrawn from sale to be de-sulphured, and the tradesmen's stocks of lemon squash and sponge mixture were withdrawn from sale.

Sixteen informal samples were reported as not genuine, 7 being sweetened blancmange powders, 2 each of sweetened custard powder and butter, and one each of egg and milk toffee, orange cordial, orange squash, lemon cordial and custard powder. In the case of the egg and milk toffee, the manufacturers arranged to alter the name of the commodity so as to read "Butterscotch Toffee," and in the cases of the orange squash and lemon cordial the description was altered to "Variety Flavour Cordial." The tradesmen's stocks in respect of the other cases were withdrawn from sale.

The following statement contains details of the samples reported as not genuine.

Ref. No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.
(1) Formal Samples.		
S/467	..... Milk	..... Contained not less than 27 per cent. added water.
S/593	..... Milk	..... Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than 20 per cent.
S/490	..... Raisins	..... Contained an excess of sulphur dioxide to the extent of at least 360 parts per million.
S/528	..... Sponge Mixture.....	..... Infested with living mealmites (<i>Tyroglyphus Farinae</i>).
S/587	..... Baking Powder .....	..... Available Carbon Dioxide 3.2 parts per cent. W/W. The sample was of inferior quality, being deficient in available Carbon Dioxide
S/488	..... Vinegar	..... Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of at least twelve per cent.

S/492	.....	Vinegar	.....	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of at least 28 per cent.
S/493	.....	Vinegar	.....	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
S/521	.....	Lemon Squash	.....	Was of inferior quality, being low in total solids and containing a sweetening agent, the presence of which should be declared.

(2) Informal Samples.

485/S	.....	Butter	.....	The acid value of the butter was fairly high, confirming the rancidity indicated by the odour and taste of the sample; acid value 2.7.
516/5	.....	Butter	.....	The acid value of the sample was high, confirming the rancidity indicated by the odour and taste.
451/S	.....	Sweetened	.....	Chiefly coloured wheat flour.
459/S	.....	Custard Powders	.....	Infested with mites (acari).
475/S	.....	Custard Powder	.....	Consisted chiefly of wheat flour and was badly infested with living mites (acari).
452/S	.....		.....
453/S	.....		.....
454/S	.....	Sweetened	.....
455/S	.....	Blancmange	.....	Infested with living mites (acari);
456/S	.....	Powders	.....	chiefly coloured wheat flour.
457/S	.....		.....
458/S	.....		.....
428/S	.....	Lemon Cordial	.....	Misleading label. Devoid of vitamin C.
427/S	.....	Orange Cordial	.....	Misleading label. Devoid of vitamin C.
494/S	.....	Orange Squash	.....	Was of inferior quality, being low in total solids and containing a sweetening agent, the presence of which should be declared.
426/S	.....	Egg and Milk Toffee	.....	Devoid of whole egg and of whole milk.

SECTION VII.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following table gives particulars relating to notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified in the district during 1943. :—

RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1943.

Disease.	Cases Notified.										Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 years.		35-45 yrs.	45-65 years.	65 & over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Smallpox</

Zymotic Diseases.—The number of deaths from the zymotic group of diseases, comprising small pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, enteric fever and diarrhoea, during 1943 amounted to 14, giving a death-rate of 0.12 per 1,000 of the estimated population. No death was recorded from small pox or the enteric group of diseases; measles caused 6 deaths, 4 deaths were due to diphtheria, 2 were caused by whooping cough and the remaining two deaths were caused by scarlet fever and diarrhoea, respectively.

Amongst the various wards in the district, no death from the zymotic group occurred in Wards 2 and 3 whilst ward 6 with four deaths suffered the greatest mortality.

Small Pox.—No case of this disease was notified in the district during 1943.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of scarlet fever notified in the district during the year was 323 as compared with 348 cases in the preceding year and an annual average number of 555 cases in the preceding ten years; the incidence rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 2.8 cases. One death was certified as due to this disease during the year, the fatality rate per cent. amongst the total notified cases being thus 0.31.

The disease was fairly prevalent throughout the year and the numbers of notifications received varied between a minimum of 16 cases in July and a maximum of 44 cases in March. Amongst the various wards, Ward 5 with 63 cases suffered most severely whilst Wards 2 and 10 with 14 cases in each provided the lowest incidence.

The number of cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital represented 87.6 per cent of the total cases notified; this proportion is higher than that recorded in recent years

largely due to lack of facilities for isolation in the homes and to the fact that in most instances there were contacts in the homes working in factories or engaged in essential work.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of diphtheria notified during the year was 77, representing an incidence rate of 0.68 cases per 1,000 of the estimated population; the average annual number of cases notified in the district in the previous ten years was 200 and it may also be noted that the number of notifications received during the year under review was the lowest recorded in the area.

The number of deaths certified as due to the disease was 4, giving a death rate of 0.03 per 1,000 of the estimated population and a fatality rate of 5.19 per cent. amongst the cases notified.

The monthly incidence of the disease varied between a maximum of 13 cases in December and a minimum of 4 cases each in April, May and September. The disease was scattered throughout the district but Ward 8 with 15 cases provided the largest number of notifications, whilst Wards 3 and 4 with 3 cases each provided the lowest numbers

All the cases of diphtheria notified during the year were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Enteric Fever.—No notification of a person suffering from one of the enteric group of diseases was received during the course of the year. At the end of January, however, a resident of Treorchy was admitted to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary and was found, after admission, to be suffering from Typhoid Fever; no local source of infection could be discovered but it was ascertained that during the course of his work, at a place situated outside the Rhondda, he was exposed to "dirty" water and if this water was contaminated with typhoid organisms it is possible that such organisms might have indirectly contaminated his food.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year 1943, was 12, representing an incidence rate of 6.00 cases per 1,000 of total live and still births.

In four instances the infection followed abortions during the early stages of pregnancy; amongst the other cases who had proceeded to full term, five were due to infection following childbirth, in one the pyrexia was considered to be due to an attack of acute inflammation of the breasts, one case exhibited a short period of pyrexia owing to a "cold" or infection of the upper respiratory passage during the lying-in period and in the remaining case the pyrexia was found to be due to a paratyphoid infection probably contracted from a "carrier" who was living in the same house as the person notified.

With the exception of the case attributable to a "cold" all the notified cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and one of these cases was transferred to the Llwynypia Hospital for further surgical treatment.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—The number of cases of this disease notified during the year amounted to 24 as compared with 50, 134, 52 and 37 in 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942 respectively. No case was notified during September and November and a monthly maximum of 5 notifications was received in May. Wards 9 and 10, each with 4 cases, provided the largest number of notifications whilst Ward 3 was the only Ward wherein no case was notified. All the notified cases of this disease were admitted into the Isolation Hospital where the diagnosis was confirmed by the discovery of meningococci in the cerebro-spinal fluids in only six instances, and in eight more cases the cellular content of the fluids indicated a possible diagnosis of cerebro-spinal fever; no fatality occurred amongst these fourteen cases. Amongst the remaining unconfirmed ten cases, two showed no evidence

of meningitis, one was found to be suffering from pneumonia two were diagnosed as subarachnoid haemorrhage or haemorrhage from the blood vessels covering the brain, one was suffering from acute bacterial endocarditis and one each from tubercular, pneumococcal, streptococcal and influenzal meningitis.

After the notification of each case, leaflets containing advice relating to the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease were distributed in the neighbourhoods or localities affected.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Two children, aged five years and five months, residing at Llwynypia and Tylorstown, respectively, were notified as suffering from acute poliomyelitis during the year. Both children were admitted into the Isolation Hospital and at the time of discharge the younger of the two patients presented some slight residual paralysis. No source of infection could be traced in either instance.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No case of this disease was notified in the district during the year under review and no death was certified as due to this disease.

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.—The number of cases of acute influenzal pneumonia notified during the year was 45. The monthly incidence of the disease as evidenced by the numbers of notifications received showed a maximum incidence in December with 16 notifications; during this month influenza was very prevalent throughout the district. The district appeared to be free from the disease in June and July when no notification was received. It is probable that the notification of acute influenzal pneumonia was incomplete, no notification was received from Wards 1, 4, 7, 8, and 9 whilst amongst the remaining Wards of the district Ward 5 with 17 cases provided the largest number of notifications. According to the age distribution of the

notified cases the disease was most prevalent amongst persons between 45 and 65 years of age of whom 16 were notified, 8 persons over 65 years of age were notified as suffering from the disease and 7 each amongst persons in the age groups 15 to 25 years and 25 to 45 years ; likewise 7 children under 15 years, including one baby under a year old, were notified during the year.

The number of deaths from this disease during the year was 10, giving a mortality rate of 22.2 per cent. amongst the total number of cases notified ; seven out of the ten deaths occurred amongst persons over 45 years of age, four being of persons between 45 and 65 years of age and three of persons over 65 years of age. No child under 15 years of age died from this disease during the year.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.—During 1943, 166 persons were notified as suffering from acute primary pneumonia giving an incidence rate of 1.3 cases per 1,000 of the estimated population. The monthly incidence of the disease varied between a maximum of 33 cases in December and a minimum of 4 cases in June. Amongst the eleven wards of the district Ward 11 with 35 cases provided the largest number whilst Ward 3 with 7 cases was least affected. The age distribution of the notifications showed greater prevalence amongst young children than amongst persons in the older age groups ; 41 cases were notified amongst babies under one year old and 43 more cases occurred amongst children between one and five years of age. Amongst the other age groups it may be noted that 23 cases were notified amongst persons between 25 and 45 years of age and 24 cases amongst persons in the age group 45 to 65 years.

The number of deaths attributed to pneumonia during the year was 36, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.32 per 1,000 of the estimated population and a mortality rate of 21.7 per cent. amongst the total cases notified. The number of deaths from pneumonia in 1943 was the lowest recorded in the

annual statistics available for the district and the death-rate from this disease is equal to the lowest recorded death-rate established in the previous year. It is probable that the use of the sulphonamide drugs in the treatment of pneumonia has reduced the death-rate to some extent because it may be noted that in the ten years ended with 1930, the annual average death-rate was 0.73, and in the following ten years the annual average death rate was 0.51 and this improvement was probably due to better facilities being available for nursing and treatment ; in 1941 the death-rate was 0.53 and during this year sulphonamide treatment was not applied to such an universal extent as in 1942 and 1943, so that in these two latter years the decrease in the death-rate may be due to the drug treatment.

The mortality from pneumonia was highest amongst babies under one year, of whom nine died, whilst 12 deaths occurred amongst persons between 45 and 65 years of age and 5 deaths occurred amongst persons over 65 years of age.

Dysentery.—The number of cases of dysentery notified in the district during 1943 was 16, twelve being notified in October and two each in September and November. In all instances the infection was ascertained to be due to the Sonne dysentery organisms and all were admitted to the Isolation Hospital where recovery ensued. Eight of the cases occurred amongst the children who attended the war-time nursery at Penygraig and investigations indicated that the infection had been introduced to the Nursery by a child who had suffered from an attack of diarrhoea whilst away from the district with its parents on a holiday and who had been re-admitted to the Nursery after returning to the district. Daily visits were made to the Nursery by a medical member of the staff of the Department and materials obtained from the staff of the Nursery and from the children in attendance were submitted to bacteriological examinations ; no source

of infection could be discovered amongst the staff but the child mentioned above was found to harbour the organisms. Four contacts in the homes of the children attacked at the Nursery were also infected and were notified. The remaining four cases occurred amongst the members of a family living at Clydach Vale and no source of infection of this family could be traced.

Erysipelas.—The number of cases of erysipelas notified in the district during the year was 38 and one death was certified as due to this disease.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 19, equivalent to an incidence rate of 9.8 cases per 1,000 live births. Seven of the notified cases were admitted into the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital for treatment and the remainder were treated at their homes where the district health visitors rendered assistance when necessary. Most of the cases were fairly mild in nature and all recovered without any impairment of vision.

A summary of the available information regarding the cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year is given in the following table :—

No- ti- fied.	Cases.		Vision un-im- paired.	Vision im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Still under treat- ment at end of year.	Deaths	Re- moved from District.
	Treated							
	At Home	In Hos- pital.						
19	12	7	19	—	—	—	—	—

Measles.—During the year under review 2,309 cases of measles were notified in the district as compared with 107 cases in the previous year and 2,924 cases in 1941. The disease was very prevalent during March, April, May and June during which months 2,112 cases were notified with a maximum of 793 cases during April ; amongst the remaining months of the year the lowest incidence occurred in September when 4 cases were notified. Amongst the various wards comprising the district, Ward 2, with 288 cases, provided the largest number whilst Ward 1 with 85 cases provided the lowest number.

The number of deaths attributed to measles was six, two each occurring in March and April and one each in August and December.

Whooping Cough.—The number of cases of whooping cough notified in the district during 1943 amounted to 93, the monthly incidence varying between a maximum of 22 cases in September and a minimum of one case during February. No case was notified from Ward 1 during the year whilst Ward 11 with 34 cases provided the largest number. Two deaths were certified as due to this disease ; one occurred in August in Ward 8 and the other in September in Ward 11. The mortality rate amongst the cases notified amounted to 2.15 per cent.

Influenza.—The number of deaths attributed to influenza among Rhondda residents during 1943 amounted to 42, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.37 per 1,000 of the estimated population. No deaths occurred during February, July, August and September and only eight deaths occurred in the other months up to the end of October. About the middle of November, however, influenza became very prevalent throughout the district ; a large proportion of the population was attacked by the disease

during the subsequent portion of the year and though the illnesses were not severe in the majority of instances, 34 deaths occurred in the period extending from the middle of November to the end of the year with a weekly maximum of 9 deaths in the first week of December. During the course of this epidemic, deaths occurred in all Wards, with the exception of Ward 5, and it may be noted that the disease appeared to be most fatal in the Rhondda Fach area with a maximum of 6 deaths in Ward 10 and 4 deaths each in Wards 9 and 11.

As soon as the prevalence of the disease became known, posters were distributed throughout the district giving advice on the prevention of the spread of the disease and the Women's Voluntary Services were approached with the view of organising assistance to any stricken families who might be in such circumstances as to require domestic help in their households.

Fortunately the epidemic subsided towards the end of December and in the following month only one death from this disease was recorded.

The age distribution of the fatalities from influenza showed greater mortality amongst persons in the older age groups; 22 or one half of the deaths occurred amongst persons over 65 years of age and 15 deaths or approximately a third of the deaths were of persons between 45 and 65 years of age.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—During 1943 one death of a person over 65 years of age was certified as due to diarrhoea and eight deaths, comprising six infants under one year of age, one person between 45 and 65 years of age and one person over 65 years of age, were registered as caused by enteritis.

Bronchitis.—The number of deaths certified as having been caused by bronchitis during 1943 amounted to 162, giving a death rate of 1.43 per 1,000 of the estimated population. It may be noted that 116 deaths occurred amongst male persons as compared with 46 deaths amongst persons of the female sex and that amongst male persons 44 deaths occurred in the 45 to 65 years age group and 64 deaths in the age group embracing men over 65 years of age. Bronchitis therefore appears to be a serious disease amongst the male population of the district and takes second place to heart disease as the most frequent cause of death. Probably the exposure to dust in the coal mining industry is a potent cause of respiratory disease amongst miners and the adoption of measures for reducing the amount of dust in collieries would prevent a large number of deaths from bronchitis.

In addition to the mortality from bronchitis amongst the male population, 24 deaths were certified as due to silicosis contracted during employment in the coal industry.

SECTION VIII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified in the Rhondda Urban District during 1943 amounted to 186, of which 132 were cases of the pulmonary form of the disease and the remaining 54 cases were of the various non-respiratory forms of tuberculosis. The total number of cases was the lowest figure notified in the district since the disease became compulsorily notifiable.

At the end of the year there were 1,071 persons on the register kept under the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations as indicated in the following summary :—

		<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non- Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cases on Register				
1st January, 1943	.....	656	382	1,038
New cases registered during				
the year	.....	132	54	86
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		788	436	1,224
Removed from Register				
during the year	.....	112	41	153
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cases on Register				
31st December, 1943	.....	676	395	1,071

The number of deaths certified as due to tuberculosis in the Rhondda Urban District during the year was 94, giving a death-rate of 0.83 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with a corresponding rate of 0.80 in the preceding year and an annual average rate of 0.99 in the five years 1936-1940, inclusive.

Amongst the 94 persons who died from tuberculosis during the year 23, or 24 per cent., had not been notified to the Health Department as suffering from the disease prior to the fatal termination of the illnesses.

No action was taken during the course of the year under the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to milk vendors nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The following table gives a summary of the notifications of and deaths from tuberculosis in the Rhondda Urban District during 1943, divided into age and sex groups as well as into pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
Under 1 year ...	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1 to 5 years ...	.....	.....	4	1	...	.....	4	.....
5 to 10 years ...	.....	.....	5	2	1	1	.....	1
10 to 15 years ...	1	2	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....
15 to 20 years ...	6	16	6	2	4	8	3	.....
20 to 25 years ...	14	20	2	9	3	7	1	2
25 to 35 years ...	17	15	1	5	10	8	1	2
35 to 45 years ...	8	10	2	4	9	9	...	.....
45 to 55 years ...	13	3	2	1	6	3	.....	.....
55 to 65 years ...	5	...	2	.....	4	2	2	.....
65 and upwards	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
TOTALS ...	64	68	29	25	38	39	12	5

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year was 132 and, with the exception of 126 cases notified in 1938, this was the lowest number notified in the district since 1912 when the disease became compulsorily notifiable. The largest number of cases, 25, was notified from Ward 8 whilst Ward 7 with 4 cases suffered the lowest incidence. From the above table it will be noted that the two sexes were equally affected but that the disease appeared to be more prevalent amongst females between 15 and 35 years of age whilst amongst male persons those in the age groups between 20 and 55 years provided the largest numbers.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 77 giving a death-rate of 0.68 per 1,000 of the estimated population; this rate is the lowest recorded for the district since 1912.

According to the above table it will be noted that the mortality amongst the two sexes was approximately equal but the numbers of deaths were greater amongst female persons in the younger age groups.

Nineteen deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred in hospitals administered by the Welsh National Memorial Association and three deaths occurred in other institutions.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year amounted to 54 as compared with 39 cases notified in the previous year. During recent years the numbers of cases of these forms of tuberculosis notified in the area has diminished considerably; during the quinquennial periods ended in 1920, 1925, 1930 and 1935, the annual average numbers of cases notified were 98, 101, 90 and 90, respectively

whilst during the quinquennial period ended in 1940 the corresponding figure was 53 and the numbers notified in 1941, 1942 and the year under review were 60, 39 and 54, respectively, equivalent to an average of 51 cases for these three years. It is probable that some of this diminution in the incidence of these forms of tuberculosis is attributable to the greater proportion of the milk consumed in the district having been pasteurised in the latter years as compared with the periods preceding 1935.

Amongst the 54 cases notified during the year the principal sites of infection were the glands of the neck in 15 cases, meninges in 8 instances, hip joint in 7 cases, peritoneum in 4 cases, spine in 4 cases and the knee in 3 instances.

The number of deaths attributed to non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year was 17 equivalent to a death-rate of 0.15 per 1,000 of the estimated population. As indicated in a previous paragraph relating to the diminution in the incidence of these forms of tuberculosis it may also be stated that the death-rates have undergone a similar diminution; during the quinquennium ended in 1905 the annual average death-rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.35 per 1,000 of the estimated population whilst in the quinquennial period ended in 1940 the corresponding figure was 0.15 and in the three years 1941, 1942 and 1943 the respective death-rates were 0.22, 0.09 and 0.15.

TABLE I

Summary of the results of the experiments on the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of reaction

1900

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1943 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths registered in District.		Trans-ferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Net.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1937	124,200	1,987	1,863	15.0	1,603½	12.9	81	166	122	65	1,688	13.6
1938	121,940	1,960	1,804	14.8	1,589	13.0	82	170	122	68	1,677	13.8
1939	119,300	2,036	1,857	15.5	1,635	13.7	83	164	122	66	1,716	14.4
1940	117,900	2,149	1,934	16.4	1,619	13.7	94	202	116	60	1,727	14.6
1941	123,460	2,352	2,149	17.4	1,832	14.8	115	188	170	79	1,905	15.4
1942	116,600	2,309	2,106	18.1	1,471	12.6	117	189	134	64	1,543	13.2
1943	113,500	2,128	1,933	17.0	1,435	12.6	92	186	104	54	1,529	13.5

NOTES.—This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13 are calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

The deaths included in Column 6 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by the subtraction of deaths under one included in the number given in Column 8 and by the addition of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 9.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres)
(exclusive of area covered by water) 23,886.

TABLE II. KNORRUA URBAN DISTRICT. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1943.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases notified in the whole District.								Total Cases notified in each Ward.												Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward.												Total Cases re-moved to Hospital																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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	All Ages	Un-der 15	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 up.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Smallpox

The localities (Wards) adopted for this Table are the same as those in Table III.

Isolation Hospitals (provided by the Urban District Council) :—1. TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL (WARD 4). } Total available beds, 112.
2. PENRHY ISOLATION HOSPITAL (WARD 10). }

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1943—(Continued on two next pages).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to the whole District at subjoined ages.										Deaths in or belonging to Wards (at all ages.)											Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.	Ward 7.	Ward 8.	Ward 9.	Ward 10.	Ward 11.		
Cols.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Causes { Certified { Uncertified ...	1518	102	12	16	26	56	135	442	729	138	150	118	124	156	140	118	161	112	126	175	281	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
4. Whooping Cough	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	77	...	...	...	2	22	36	15	2	...	9	13	4	8	5	6	2	7	4	9	10	2
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	17	2	...	4	2	4	3	2	...	...	2	...	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	4	...	7
8. Syphilitic Disease	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Influenza	42	...	1	...	...	1	3	15	22	...	2	5	3	1	1	3	3	6	6	7	5	2
10. Measles	6	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.M.Cancer of buccal cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	...	2	1	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	3
13F. Cancer of Uterus	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	1

TABLE III.—Continued.

I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14.	Cancer of Stomach & Duodenum	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	28	3	6	6	3	4	4	...	4	8	5	...	16
15.	Cancer of Breast	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
16.	Cancer of all other sites	93	...	...	...	...	3	2	48	40	5	10	7	...	8	11	13	7	3	12	11	39
17.	Diabetes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
18.	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	168	1	...	...	...	1	2	42	122	16	12	1	...	18	23	11	17	10	6	22	10
19.	Heart Disease	336	...	...	...	2	6	14	90	224	28	25	29	28	35	29	27	34	24	27	50	24
20.	Other diseases of the Circulatory System	29	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	20	1	4	1	1	3	3	...	11	1	1	3	3
21.	Bronchitis	162	12	2	1	...	2	2	55	88	17	50	13	14	27	9	16	16	10	11	9	5
22.	Pneumonia	36	9	2	1	1	1	5	12	5	2	4	2	2	2	7	5	6	...	4	2	4
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	39	...	...	...	...	...	4	23	12	3	2	3	3	5	3	3	4	2	5	6	1
24.	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	3	2	3	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	11
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
26.	Appendicitis	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	6
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	37	5	...	1	1	2	3	14	11	3	9	4	1	2	4	4	3	1	1	5	25
28.	Nephritis	47	...	...	...	...	2	4	15	25	4	5	2	3	8	2	3	3	5	2	10	1
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
30.	Other Maternal Causes	9	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	3	13
31.	Premature Birth	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	7	4	2	3	6	5	...	1	16
32.	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	2	...	1	3	4	1	4	7
33.	Suicide	22	20	2	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	6	1	...	3
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	13	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
35.	Other violent causes	6	...	...	4	6	1	16	13	10	8	5	5	2	4	7	3	5	4	5	3	23
36.	All other causes	176	10	2	1	8	5	24	34	92	19	18	11	17	17	16	12	20	15	15	16	46
Rhonda		1529	104	12	16	26	56	136	447	732	139	152	118	127	156	140	119	162	114	126	176	282

TABLE IV.—Infantile Mortality, 1943. Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

(Continued on next page).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 mth.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Cols. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All causes :—																	
Certified	43	5	4	3	55	10	13	14	4	5	4	1	2	—	2	1	102
Uncertified	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Pemphigus .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miliary Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gastritis .....	...	1	1	1	3	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
Acute Gastro-enteritis .....	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Marasmus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pharyngitis and Laryngitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Cols.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Asphyxia																		3
Neonatorum		3				3												5
Congenital Heart Disease		3	1			4			1									1
Congenital Polycystic Kidneys								1										1
Anencephaly		1				1												1
Spina Bifida																		1
Multiple Congenital Defects		1				1												1
Intussusception											1							1
Pancreatic cyst-operation								1										1
Lack of attention at Birth		1				1												1
Prolonged Labour		1				1												1
Congenital Defect of Intestine							1											1
Cerebral Haemorrhage																		1
Convulsions		2			1	1		4			1							8
Congenital De'bility					1	3		1										1
Premature Birth		27	3	2		32	2											34
TOTAL		43	5	5	3	56	10	14	4	5	5	4	1	2		2	1	104

Net Births in the Year { Legitimate1,933
 { Illegitimate 80

Net Deaths in the Year of { Legitimate Infants 99
 { Illegitimate Infants 5

TABLE V.
(TABLE S.D. 30 of the Registrar-General).

Causes of Death in Rhondda Urban District during 1943.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES						893	643
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers					—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever					—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever					1	—
4.	Whooping Cough					1	1
5.	Diphtheria					2	2
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System					34	40
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis					14	6
8.	Syphilitic Disease					5	—
9.	Influenza					29	12
10.	Measles					2	4
11.	Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis					—	—
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis					1	—
13M.	Cancer of buccal cavity and Oesophagus (Males only)					14	—
13F.	Cancer of Uterus					—	14
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum					23	25
15.	Cancer of Breast					—	11
16.	Cancer of all other sites					56	40
17.	Diabetes					1	4
18.	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions					81	91
19.	Heart Disease					198	142
20.	Other diseases of Circulatory System					15	14
21.	Bronchitis					111	46
22.	Pneumonia					23	17
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases					39	1
24.	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum					14	1
25.	Diarrhoea (under two years)					5	1
26.	Appendicitis					6	3
27.	Other Digestive Diseases					16	18
28.	Nephritis					25	25
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis					—	2
30.	Other Maternal causes					—	9
31.	Premature Births					15	19
32.	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Infantile disease					20	9
33.	Suicide					7	6
34.	Road Traffic Accidents					8	—
35.	Other violent causes					43	8
36.	All other causes					84	74
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—							
Total						57	50
Legitimate						53	48
Illegitimate						4	2
LIVE BIRTHS—							
Total						1,021	937
Legitimate						976	899
Illegitimate						45	38
STILL BIRTHS—							
Total						42	43
Legitimate						41	40
Illegitimate						1	3
Population						113,500	

Rhondda Urban District Council.

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

TO THE

Rhondda
Local Education Authority

For the year 1943.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

Rhondda Education Committee.

Councillor EDWARD JOHN WILLIAMS (*Chairman*).

- „ THOMAS EDMUNDS.
- „ IVOR IDRIS JONES.
- „ IORWERTH RHYS THOMAS.
- „ JOHN THOMAS DAVIES.
- „ EVAN MORGAN DAVIES.
- „ GLYN LEWIS WALES.
- „ JOHN GLYNDWR ELIAS (7 months).
- „ WILLIAM CLIFFORD VENING.
- „ PHILLIP MORRIS.
- „ THOMAS RICHARDS (9 months)
- „ JOHN LEIGH DAVIES.
- „ ALCWYN PENRY GLANVILLE.
- „ WILLIAM SAMUEL LANE, J.P.
- „ SIDNEY MITCHELL.
- „ OWEN JAMES BUCKLEY, J.P.
- „ THOMAS R. DAVIES
- „ MARK HARCOMBE.
- „ EVAN JOHN OAKLEY.
- „ THOMAS BOWEN THOMAS.
- „ THOMAS HENRY SMITH. (10 months).
- „ DAVID JOHN RICHARDS.
- „ JOHN TALFRYN LLEWELYN.
- „ WILLIAM MURRAY WILLIAMS.
- „ WILLIAM REES.
- „ LEONARD BATEMAN, J.P.
- „ Mrs. LILLIE A. HUGHES, J.P.
- „ MORGAN BENJAMIN.
- „ GEORGE EDWARD MASLIN.
- „ ILLTYD GLYNDWR LLEWELYN.
- „ Mrs. CATHERINE M. PARFITT.

Councillor DAVID PHILLIPS.

„ MORGAN DAVIES.

„ FRANK WILLIAMS.

„ ALFRED EVANS, J.P.

Clerk to the Committee D. J. JONES, O.B.E., Solicitor

Director of Education W. MORRIS JONES, M.A., M.Sc.

Architect ELI TAYLOR, Surveyor.

School Medical Officer :

D. J. THOMAS, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Assistant School Medical Officers :

WINIFRED LI. ACRAMAN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
(Lond.).

JENNET REES, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool), D.P.H. (Wales).

*EDGAR CLIFFORD POWELL, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
(Lond.).

JOHN GRIFFITH JONES, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc. (Wales).

ELLEN THOMSON LLOYD, M.B., B.Ch. (Glasgow)
D.P.H. (Wales).

HARRY O'FLANAGAN, L.R.C.P. and S. (Ireland), D.P.H.
(Dublin), L.M. (Dublin).

For portion of year :

MAHOMED A. RASHID, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds).

Specialist Medical Officers (Part time) :—

Ophthalmic Surgeon : J. W. GLENTON MYLER, F.R.C.S.
(Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Orthopaedic Surgeon : NATHAN ROCYN JONES, M.D.
(Cantab.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

School Dental Surgeon :

JOHN H. REID, L.D.S. (R.C.S., Eng.).

*Assistant School Dental Surgeons :*WILLIAM GRIFFITH JONES, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
(Lond.), L.D.S. (Edin.).

BRONWEN DURBIN, L.D.S. (R.C.S. Eng.).

Lay Administrative Officer :

T. J. REES.

School Medical Service Clerks :

ANNIE M. EVANS.

* A. GWYN EVANS.

* ISLWYN JONES.

MEGAN EDWARDS.

SARAH TAYLOR.

EILEEN MORGAN (part year).

* RUSSELL TAYLOR (part year).

Lady Supervisor of Welfare Centres and School Nurses

(a.e.f.g.h.) ANNIE THOMAS.

*School Nurses :**District No.*

(g.)	ELIZABETH HUGHES	.....	3
(g.)	EDITH M. WATKINS	.....	2
(g.h.)	ELIZABETH ISRAEL	.....	9
(e.)	EDITH VIOLET GIBSON	.....	1
(e.g.h.)	EDITH STEPHENS	.....	7
(g.h.)	MYFANWY BUCKLEY	.....	4
(g.h.)	SARAH HANNAH DAVIES	.....	11
(e.g.h.)	LILIAN MORGAN	.....	6
(e.g.h.)	GWYNETH M. GRIFFITHS	.....	10
(e.g.h.)	*SYBIL EVANS	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	EIRWEN BONNER	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	MEGAN LEWIS	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	*HANNAH D. THOMAS	.....	—
(e.g.)	ADA JACKSON	.....	8
(g.h.)	BEATRICE M. LLOYD	.....	—
(g.h.)	JENNIE L. JAMES	.....	—

For portion of year :

(e.g.h.)	ETHEL EVANS	.....	.....	8
(e.g.h.)	CISSIE EVANS	.....	.....	5
(e.g.h.)	ANN DAVIES	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	CLARISSA M. WILLIAMS	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	GWENLLIAN WILLIAMS	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	EVELYN B. HENSHAW	.....	.....	5
(e.g.h.)	MARGARET C. DAVIES	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	MARGERY B. OSBORNE	.....	.....	—
(e.h.)	LILIAN GOUGH	.....	.....	—

Orthopaedic Nurse :

(h.k.) MARY WATKINS (part year).

(h.k.) NANCY E. GRIFFITHS (part year).

Dental Attendants

CONSTANCE T. HARRISON.

GWYNETH ATKINS.

IRIS TROW.

NOTES.

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e.) Holds the New Health Visitors' Certificate approved by the Ministry of Health.
- (f.) Holds the Health Visitors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (g.) Holds the Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives Board.
- (h.) Has Nursing experience.
- (k.) Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics in Massage, Medical Gymnastics and Medical Electricity.

* On War Service.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

To the Chairman and Members of the
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the School Medical Service in the Rhondda Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1943.

During the year under review any expansion of the service and also, to some extent, the normal routine work of the staff were restricted owing to the continuance of the war but, notwithstanding many difficulties, an endeavour was made to give the maximum attention towards the maintenance of the health of the school population of the district. For this purpose as much routine medical inspection as possible was undertaken in the schools and sessions for the treatment of various defects were regularly held at the school clinics. The important work of the dental surgeons in dealing with the dental health of the children was also carried out without interruption, apart from a temporary depletion of the staff.

It is satisfactory to note that the records of the medical and dental inspections in the schools showed that the health of the school population was maintained and compared favourably with previous years though there is still much scope for improvement.

The Authority has for many years realised that proper and adequate feeding of the children is one of the most important foundations upon which a healthy physical state in childhood and adolescence is built and has put this realisation into practice by being one of the pioneer authorities in making available a liberal supply of milk to children of pre-school and of school age. The Authority had also realised that a "milk meal" was not equivalent in its nutritional value to a properly balanced cooked mid-day meal and, therefore, immediately took advantage of the facilities offered by the Board of Education for the provision of school meals, with the result that during 1943 facilities for partaking of dinners in the schools became available for the benefit of a large proportion of the school children in the area. The year 1943, therefore, marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the schools in the Rhondda and an improvement in the physical condition of the children can be anticipated in future generations in the schools.

It is my pleasant duty to acknowledge the willing co-operation of all members of the staff of the School Medical Department and of many others who were interested in the welfare of children, particularly in connection with the supervision of the large number of children who had been evacuated to the district and temporarily deprived of parental affection and care.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

J. Thomas.

School Medical Officer.

TYDFIL HOUSE,
PENTRE.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The total number of children on the registers of the schools controlled by the Rhondda Education Committee at the end of 1943 was 20,856, comprising 309 children between two and seven years in the Ynyscynon and Alaw Nursery Schools, 18,531 children in the elementary schools and 2,016 pupils in the higher schools.

There was no alteration in the numbers of schools and departments during the year and though the total number of places provided in all the schools was 32,764 the accommodation in some of the schools was strained owing to the uneven distribution of the places and some classes were accommodated in neighbouring vestries.

1.—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF.

The Medical Officer of Health of the district is also School Medical Officer and exercises control over the public health and school medical services of the Council and the members of the school medical service staff specified at the commencement of this report all undertake duties pertaining to both services to varying extents as the circumstances require.

2.—CO-ORDINATION.

The unification of the control of the public health and school medical services, as indicated above, enables a fairly complete co-ordination of supervision of all children born in the district from birth to school-leaving age.

(a) *Infant and Child Welfare*.—The number of children between one and five years of age who attended the child welfare centres during the year was 2,135 and the health visitors, who are also school nurses, made 7,742 visits to the homes of the children in this age group.

(b) *Nursery Schools*.—The Ynyscynon and Alaw Nursery Schools, which provide accommodation for 329 children between two and seven years of age, were fully occupied during the year and members of the medical and nursing staffs visited these schools at regular intervals and at other times when necessary or at the requests of the head teachers.

Nursery classes were also organised in all the infants departments and 2,560 children under five years were attending these classes.

(c) *Care of debilitated children under school age*.—The ascertainment of debilitated children under school age is chiefly effected as a result of attendance at the child welfare clinics or by the health visitors during their visits to the homes. Children found to require medical or surgical treatment not embraced by the Council's schemes are referred to the family medical attendants.

The number of children under five years who received treatment under the various schemes administered by the Council were as follows :—

Dental Treatment	.....	93
Examined at Eye Clinics	.....	14
Provided with Spectacles	.....	3
Orthopaedic Treatment at Clinics		70
Orthopaedic in-patient treatment at Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff		2
Ultra-Violet Light Treatment at Clinics	.....	25
Operative Treatment for Tonsils and Adenoids	.....	9

3.—HYGIENIC CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

Notwithstanding difficulties such as limitations on supply of materials and labour imposed by the war effort, the hygienic conditions in the schools did not suffer deterioration.

In the post-war period the modernisation of most of the school buildings should receive consideration ; in particular attention should be given to the provision of central heating and of means for the drying of clothes. Improved arrangements for ablution, with ample supplies of hot water and towels, are also required in all the elementary schools. The inculcation of the habits of cleanliness is of paramount importance in the teaching and maintenance of satisfactory hygienic conditions and facilities should be available at the schools to ensure that every child before entering the classroom should have clean hands and face. With the adoption of the service of mid-day meals the children should also be taught to wash their hands before partaking of the meals and provision should be made for this purpose.

4.—SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1943.

The groups of children in the elementary schools submitted to medical inspection during the year consisted of (i.) "Entrants," (ii.) "Intermediates" (8—9 years), (iii.) "Leavers" (over 12 years), (iv.) "Specials," mainly at the request of parents or head teachers, and (v.) "Tuberculosis contacts."

In the course of their routine visits to the schools the medical inspectors also re-examined children who had been found to be defective during previous visits.

5.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The number of children submitted to routine medical inspection in the three code groups during the year amounted to 3,531, comprising 1,680 entrants, 1,270 intermediates and 581 leavers. In addition, 1,121 children were examined as "specials" and 3,154 children were re-examined, making a grand total of 7,806 children.

Amongst the 3,531 children examined in the code groups it was found that 998 or 28.3 per cent. were found to be suffering from defects other than subnormal nutrition, uncleanliness or dental defects; the respective proportions in the "entrant," "intermediate" and "leaver" groups were 23.4, 33.3 and 30.6 respectively.

(a) *Uncleanliness*.—Amongst the children examined in the code groups 438 or 12.8 per cent. were found to have unclean heads and 94 or 2.7 per cent. had unclean bodies; the corresponding percentages recorded by the medical inspectors during the previous year were 9.6 and 2.5 respectively.

During the course of the year cleanliness surveys were undertaken by the school nurses, each department being visited at least once in each of the three terms of the year; during these surveys 45,071 examinations of children were made and 0.6 per cent. were found to harbour living pediculi or lice in their hair, 8.8 per cent. were found to have nits or the ova of lice and 0.7 per cent. had unclean clothing. After each survey the nurses visited the homes of the children who were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and urged the parents to cleanse their children and gave advice on the appropriate methods to be adopted. Many children were also cleansed at the clinics. On re-visiting the schools the nurses found considerable improvement, the proportion of children found to be unclean being reduced to approximately 5 per cent. In nearly every school there appear

to have been a few families who were lacking in their response to the appeals of the nurses and it is probable that stronger measures will have to be taken in respect of these families before a satisfactory state of cleanliness of the school population can be attained ; the children belonging to these families form a reservoir for the infestation of other children and not infrequently adolescent or adult members of these families are infested and the problem of the disinfection of the children applies equally to the adult members of the families.

(b) *Nutrition.*—The following table indicates the nutritional condition of the 3,531 children examined in the code groups in 1943 and the corresponding figures in respect of the children examined in the same groups from 1938 onwards :—

	Number of children inspected in the code groups	A (Excellent Nutrition) per cent.	B (Normal Nutrition) per cent.	C (Slightly Subnormal Nutrition) per cent.	D (Bad nutrition) per cent.
1938	7,331	11.6	74.2	13.8	0.4
1939	3,473	9.0	73.8	16.6	0.6
1940	5,563	11.2	68.7	19.0	1.1
1941	5,046	11.5	69.7	18.2	0.6
1942	7,318	15.3	68.2	16.2	0.3
1943	3,531	11.7	72.2	15.8	0.3

The above table shows that the proportions classified in Group C were lower in 1943 than in any year since 1938 whilst those classified as Group D were the same as in 1942 but lower than in any other year, including 1938.

The subjoined table amplifies Table II. B. in the Appendix to the extent of indicating the nutritional condition of boys and girls separately :—

**Classification of the Nutrition of Children inspected
during the year 1943.**

Age-groups.		Number of Children in- spected	A. (Excellent).		B. (Normal).		C. (Slightly subnormal).		D. (Bad).	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Entrants	Boys	895	124	13.9	672	75.1	97	10.8	2	0.2
	Girls	785	92	11.7	582	74.1	111	14.1	—	—
	Total	1,680	216	12.86	1,254	74.64	208	12.38	2	0.12
Second Age- group	Boys	655	66	10.1	460	70.2	121	19.1	4	0.6
	Girls	615	83	13.5	398	64.7	132	21.5	2	0.3
	Total	1,270	149	11.73	858	67.55	257	20.24	6	0.47
Third Age- group.	Boys	335	25	7.5	252	75.2	58	17.3	—	—
	Girls	246	25	10.2	185	75.2	35	14.2	1	0.4
	Total	581	50	8.61	437	75.22	93	16.01	1	0.17
Totals	Boys	1,885	215	11.4	1,384	73.4	280	14.8	6	0.3
	Girls	1,646	200	12.1	1,165	70.8	278	16.9	3	0.2
Grand Totals		3,531	415	11.75	2,549	72.2	558	15.8	9	0.3

**TABLE of Heights, Weights, and Chest Measurements of Children
medically examined during 1943.**

Age in Years.	Sex.	No. of Children.		Heights. (English in inches, Metric in Centimetres).		Weights. (English in lbs. Metric in Kilograms).		Chest Measure- ments (Inches and Centimetres)
				Average.		Average.		Average.
				Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.
2 to 3	Boys	23	English	34.91		31.17		20.16
			Metric	88.67		14.14		51.20
	Girls	12	English	34.83		29.81		
			Metric	88.46		13.52		
3 to 4	Boys	238	English	36.02		34.55		20.44
			Metric	91.50		15.67		51.93
	Girls	218	English	37.35		42.06		
			Metric	94.87		19.08		
4 to 5	Boys	298	English	39.88		37.92		19.69
			Metric	101.29		17.20		50.01
	Girls	254	English	39.41		37.79		
			Metric	100.10		17.14		
5 to 6	Boys	188	English	41.90		41.38		21.22
			Metric	106.42		18.77		53.90
	Girls	192	English	41.37		39.93		
			Metric	105.09		18.11		
6 to 7	Boys	141	English	43.91		46.16		21.80
			Metric	111.52		20.94		55.38
	Girls	119	English	43.77		44.44		
			Metric	111.18		20.16		
7 to 8	Boys	46	English	47.07		51.59		22.92
			Metric	119.56		23.40		58.22
	Girls	51	English	46.41		49.38		
			Metric	117.89		22.40		

TABLE of Heights, Weights, and Chest Measurements of Children medically examined during 1943—Continued.

Age in Years.	Sex.	No. of Children.		Heights. (English in inches, Metric in Centimetres).		Weights. (English in lbs. Metric in Kilograms).		Chest Measure- ments (Inches and Centimetres)
				Average.		Average.		Average.
				Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.
8 to 9	Boys	501	English	45.47		55.09		22.56
	Girls	444	Metric	115.49		24.99		57.31
			English	48.38		54.01		
			Metric	122.89		24.50		
9 to 10	Boys	45	English	57.05		68.78		24.70
	Girls	94	Metric	144.91		31.20		62.74
			English	49.97		58.66		
			Metric	126.93		26.61		
10 to 11	Boys	26	English	52.14		67.31		25.44
	Girls	45	Metric	132.43		30.53		64.63
			English	58.17		73.32		
			Metric	147.74		33.26		
11 to 12	Boys	29	English	54.47		72.29		26.12
	Girls	20	Metric	138.35		32.79		66.34
			English	54.73		69.38		
			Metric	139.01		31.47		
12 to 13	Boys	199	English	56.06		77.18		25.98
	Girls	103	Metric	142.38		35.01		65.92
			English	56.22		80.67		
			Metric	142.99		36.59		
13 to 14	Boys	59	English	58.62		85.74		27.47
	Girls	83	Metric	147.38		38.89		69.77
			English	58.63		89.02		
			Metric	148.92		40.38		
14 to 15	Boys	5	English	58.12		89.99		27.45
	Girls	12	Metric	147.62		40.82		69.73
			English	59.81		94.53		
			Metric	151.92		42.88		

The following table shows the average heights and weights of Rhondda school children which have been recorded in the various years indicated in the table :—

Heights and Weights of Rhondda School Children in certain Age Groups.

Age Groups.		Heights (inches).				Weights (lbs.)			
		1915.	1925	1935.	1943.	1915.	1925.	1935.	1943.
3-4 years	Boys	36.41	37.73	37.60	36.02	32.85	33.36	33.66	34.55
	Girls	36.00	37.47	38.19	37.35	32.85	32.23	32.96	42.06
4-5 years	Boys	38.30	39.00	39.53	39.88	35.34	35.21	36.27	37.92
	Girls	39.29	38.81	38.99	39.41	34.39	34.61	34.83	37.79
5-6 years	Boys	40.12	40.83	41.41	41.90	37.26	38.21	39.02	41.38
	Girls	39.72	39.77	40.94	41.37	36.60	36.40	37.57	39.93
8-9 years	Boys	45.08	47.05	47.89	45.47	48.50	50.22	53.59	55.09
	Girls	44.29	46.48	47.71	48.38	44.97	49.12	53.37	54.01
12-13 years	Boys	52.87	52.45	55.01	56.06	68.45	71.34	75.07	77.18
	Girls	52.48	53.87	55.65	56.22	69.44	72.99	76.46	80.67

(c) *Footgear and Clothing*.—Inadequate or unsuitable clothing was ascertained in 3.2 per cent. of the children examined in the code groups during the course of the year ; the corresponding proportion in the previous year was 2.19 per cent. The proportion of children found to have unsatisfactory footgear was 1.19 per cent.

(d) *Minor Ailments*.—The number of children in the code and special groups found to be suffering from minor ailments, such as skin diseases, external eye diseases, sores, superficial injuries, burns, etc., amounted to 402 or 8.6 per cent. and showed a considerable increase on the corresponding proportion of 1.72 per cent. recorded in the previous year.

(e) *Tonsils and Adenoids*.—The number of children found to have enlarged tonsils and adenoids, either alone or in combination, in the code groups was 1,129, representing 34.8 per cent. of the total examined of which 1,095 or 31.0 per cent. were considered to require some form of treatment. Amongst those examined in the "special" group 145 or 12.9 per cent. were considered to require treatment on account of diseased tonsils and adenoids.

(f) *Tuberculosis*.—No case of tuberculosis of the lungs was discovered amongst the children examined during the year but three children examined in the "special" group were referred for further treatment or observation. There were, however, 8 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis recorded, representing 0.17 per cent. of the total number of children examined in the code and special groups ; in 6 of these cases the glands in various parts of the body were affected whilst in the remaining two tuberculosis of the bones or joints was observed.

During the course of the year 21 tuberculosis contacts were specially examined in the schools but no clinical evidence of the disease was discovered amongst these children.

**TABLE showing the Results of the Examination
of Tuberculosis Contacts.**

Result of Examination	Sex.	Totals.	Among the En- trants.	Among the Inter- mediates	Among the Leavers.	Among the re- maining Children selected.
Positive ...	Boys ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Girls ...	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful ...	Boys ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Girls ...	—	—	—	—	—
Negative ...	Boys ...	10	3	5	—	2
	Girls ...	11	3	5	2	1
Totals ...	Boys ...	10	3	5	—	2
	Girls ...	11	3	5	2	1
Grand Totals ...		21	6	10	2	3

(g) *Skin Diseases*.—The number of children examined in the code groups found to be suffering from skin diseases was 198, of whom 81 were diagnosed as suffering from scabies and 43 were suffering from impetigo; in the “specials” group 40 cases of skin disease were discovered, including 21 children with scabies and 13 cases of impetigo.

No case of ringworm of the scalp or of the body was found in the schools during the year under review.

(h) *External Eye Diseases*.—Blepharitis or inflammation of the eyelids was found in 33 or 0.9 per cent. of the children examined in the code groups; other conditions, such as conjunctivitis, corneal opacities, etc., were found in 6 or 0.2 per cent. of the children examined in the code groups.

(i) *Defective Vision and Squint.*—Defective vision (6/12 or worse) was found amongst 363 children who were examined in the code and special groups. Amongst the children examined in the “intermediate” and “leaver” groups the incidence of defective vision to the above-mentioned extent was 291 or 15.7 per cent. as compared with 11.5 and 12.8 in 1941 and 1942 respectively.

Strabismus or squint of varying degrees was found amongst 88 or 2.5 per cent. of the children examined in the code groups; the corresponding percentages in 1942 and 1941 were 1.5 and 2.2 respectively.

(j) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.*—The number of children found to be suffering from otitis media or other diseases of the ear was 20, of whom 10 were discovered amongst those examined in the code groups, giving an incidence rate of 0.28 per cent.

Defective hearing was also discovered amongst 12 or 0.3 per cent. of the children examined in the code groups and one child in the “specials” group was found to be suffering from this defect.

(k) *Dental Defects.*—The school dental staff devoted 95 sessions to dental inspections in the elementary schools and undertook the primary examination of 1,538 children of seven years and under, the re-examination of 9,199 children of 16 years or under and of 2,084 children specially referred, making a grand total of 12,821 examinations or re-examinations.

The number found to require treatment was 10,437 or 81.4 per cent. of the total examined; the corresponding proportion for the previous year was 78.6.

Amongst the children examined by the medical officers in the code groups it was found that 283 or 7.9 per cent. of the children had four or more carious teeth and these were referred for special treatment.

(l) *Crippling Defects*.—The number of elementary school children found to be suffering from crippling defects, other than heart disease or tuberculosis, was 138 as compared with 116 similarly recorded in the previous year.

6.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The unification of the Public Health and School Medical Services enabled the adoption of effective measures to control the incidence of the notifiable infectious diseases amongst the school population.

Scarlet fever continued to be prevalent during the year and 179 children between 5 and 15 years of age were notified as suffering from this disease. There was a heavy incidence of measles during the months of March, April, May and June and 605 children between 5 and 15 years of age were notified during the year and one death from this disease occurred amongst children in this age group. Cerebro-spinal fever was less prevalent; seven children between 5 and 15 years of age were notified but no death was recorded from this disease.

The immunisation of children against diphtheria was continued during the year and the medical and nursing staffs devoted approximately two sessions per week to this work which was carried on at the schools or at the clinics to meet the convenience of the parents in the various localities in the district,

The number of children who received the full course of immunisation amounted to 3,461, comprising 1,624 children under 5 years of age, 1,796 children between 5 and 15 years and 41 children over 15 years of age ; at the end of the year 5,954 children under 5 years of age, 13,258 children between 5 and 15 years of age and 270 children over 15 years, making a total of 19,022 children, had received the complete course of immunisation since this work was commenced in December, 1940.

7.—FOLLOWING UP.

After the discovery of defects amongst children examined in the schools letters were sent to the parents or guardians of the children concerned informing them of such defects and advising them to consult their family medical attendant or take such action as was considered desirable. The school nurses also visited the homes of such defective children to give such advice or assistance as might be practicable in each case.

In the course of the year, the school nurses undertook attendance at routine medical inspections during 281 school sessions, 165 special visits to the school for other purposes, attendance at clinics during 265 sessions and 16,235 visits to children's homes.

8.—MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(a) *Minor Ailments*.—On the re-examination of 402 children who had previously been found to be suffering from one or more "minor" ailments it was found that 212 or 52.7 per cent. had received treatment other than that provided at the Authority's clinics as compared with 93.1 per cent. in the previous year.

The treatment of minor ailments was undertaken at the school clinics throughout the year and the appended statement gives a summary of the work done.

<i>Condition treated.</i>	<i>No. of Attendances.</i>
Ringworm of Body	60
Ringworm of scalp	60
Scabies	6174
Impetigo	3121
Other skin diseases	208
Eye defects	32
Ear defects	74
Other minor ailments	212
	<hr/> 9,941

The number of individual children treated at the clinics amounted to 2,036.

(b) *Tonsils and Adenoids*.—The operative treatment of children suffering from chronic tonsillitis and adenoids was carried out under the Authority's arrangements at three local hospitals and the numbers of children thus treated were as follows :—

	<i>No. of Children treated.</i>
Treherbert Hospital	64
Pentwyn Hospital	60
Llwynypia Hospital	124
	<hr/> 248

In 32 of the above-mentioned cases the parents or guardians were charged with a portion of the cost and in 29 instances the whole of the cost of treatment was recoverable.

The school nurses visited the homes of the children who received operative treatment as soon as possible after

their discharge from the Hospitals in order to give advice and to ensure that the instructions given concerning the after-care were understood and carried out. During the school vacations members of the medical staff also visited the homes of these children to give further advice when considered necessary and to ascertain the progress of the children after operative treatment.

The re-examinations carried out by the medical staff at the schools showed that 17 additional children had received operative treatment under the supervision of the family medical attendants whilst 367 children had received other forms of treatment, so that the total number of cases treated during the year amounted to 632 or 49.7 per cent. of the number re-examined.

(c) *Tuberculosis*.—School children found to be suffering or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis were referred to the family medical attendants who usually consulted the tuberculosis officers of the Welsh National Memorial Association who provide facilities for examination and arrange for institutional treatment when considered necessary.

(d) *Skin Disease*.—In addition to the cases previously referred to as having been treated in the Authority's minor ailment clinic 36 children had received treatment by private practitioners.

(e) *External Eye Disease*.—As the result of the re-examination of 33 children previously recorded as suffering from external eye disease, it was found that 24 or 72.7 per cent. had received appropriate treatment, including 9 who had been treated at the clinics.

(f) *Vision*.—The number of children examined in respect of suspected errors of refraction by Dr. J. W. Glenton Myler, F.R.C.S., at the Authority's Eye Clinic amounted

to 1,035 and 880 or 85.0 per cent. were provided with prescriptions for appropriate glasses; amongst this latter group of children 170 were provided with glasses free of cost under the Authority's scheme whilst 630 were provided with the spectacles by their parents.

During the course of the re-examinations 16 children were found to have obtained treatment for refractive errors through private arrangements made by the parents.

(g) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.*—Among the 23 children who were re-examined on account of previously observed ear defects, it was found that 11 or 47.8 per cent. had received appropriate treatment; the corresponding proportion in the previous year was 63.9 per cent.

(h) *Dental Defects.*—During the year under review the Authority's dental staff examined or re-examined 12,821 children, including 124 children in the nursery schools, 1,354 routine cases between five and eight years of age, 683 "specials" and 10,600 of children who had previously been inspected.

Out of the total number of children examined it was found that 10,437 or 81.4 per cent. required treatment. The number of children actually treated during the year was 7,719 or 74.0 per cent. of those referred; the corresponding proportion in the previous year was 76.2 per cent.

Further details of the work undertaken by the school dental staff during the year are given in the following table as well as in Table V. (Appendix).

Summary of Dental Work carried out during the Year 1943.

Schools.	No. of Children.						No. of Teeth.			General Anaesthetic (Nitrous Oxide)
	Examined.		Referred for Treatment.		Presented for Treatment.		Extracted.	Filled.	Dressed.	
	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
Dunraven	196	189	181	157	71	69	98	97	140	37
Treherbert	173	227	152	197	65	109	188	111	141	78
Penyreglyn	—	—	—	—	49	62	—	—	—	—
Park	202	218	188	206	111	123	227	123	179	112
Treorchy.....	—	—	—	—	19	32	57	112	45	23
Pentre	237	202	216	186	154	145	380	156	210	161
Ton	—	—	—	—	51	57	113	54	74	43
Bodringallt	274	236	244	195	39	44	69	29	114	28
Pontrhondda	150	151	134	129	70	68	98	68	168	51
Ynyscynon										
Nursery	114	118	75	75	40	45	85	—	214	18
Cwmclydach	—	—	—	—	73	96	175	112	102	70
Tonypandy	131	124	96	76	76	51	146	41	128	30
Tonypandy R.C.	134	122	73	66	35	36	77	29	62	12
Trealaw	310	309	216	200	122	131	332	101	294	59
Clydach Court										
Central	41	40	27	25	25	19	40	52	18	10
Alaw	183	149	112	95	74	83	119	27	352	22
Alaw Nursery	74	69	42	27	35	20	14	—	176	3
Penygraig	48	230	36	166	50	249	398	54	466	75
Dinas	270	—	197	—	125	—	190	6	247	28
Craig-yr-Eos	415	442	267	245	193	160	426	151	305	103
Craig-yr-Eos										
Oratory	22	10	13	3	12	5	10	29	14	1
Williamstown	130	161	102	123	58	83	206	28	353	40
Craigddu.....	39	85	33	62	20	27	74	—	73	14
Cymmer	317	284	198	194	112	114	307	80	258	59
Porth	201	216	184	194	112	134	419	182	95	156
Llwyncelyn	102	101	100	95	45	49	91	75	24	39
Hafod	138	145	124	125	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islwyn	148	171	136	156	73	67	191	136	35	74
Ynysbir	280	222	205	143	153	135	441	55	206	136
Aberllechau	145	127	130	107	103	90	303	151	43	116
Pontygwaith	167	169	131	134	108	98	213	78	224	69
Tylorstown	238	259	205	212	124	184	464	228	176	165
Hendrefadog	169	182	132	150	70	88	184	187	44	79
Stanley	41	26	37	24	14	16	84	—	4	28
Dyffryn	41	57	37	50	27	41	165	12	9	53
Ferndale	395	416	365	393	114	133	385	219	39	160
Maerdy	—	—	—	—	222	173	514	121	242	206
Other-Schools	906	933	906	933	906	933	3050	514	530	1276
Totals	6431	6390	5294	5143	3750	3969	10333	3418	5804	3634

(i) *Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics*.—The Authority's orthopaedic consultant, Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., conducted special clinics at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw, at approximately monthly intervals and the following is a summary of the cases seen by him during the year :—

(a) Primary Cases :—

Talipes (Club Foot)	.....	51
Spinal Curvature	.....	25
Paralysis	.....	4
Bow Legs and Knock Knees	.....	29
Minor Deformities	.....	4
Congenital dislocation of hip	1
Other defects	11

Total primary cases	125
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(b) Re-examinations	157
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Total examinations and re-examinations		282
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In the course of the year 17 elementary school children received in-patient treatment for orthopaedic defects at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, whilst 121 children received treatment at or through the local clinics in the directions indicated below :—

Attendances at clinics for remedial exercise	.....	958
Attendances at clinics for electrical treatment	.....	431
Attendances at clinics for massage	.....	328
Boots adjusted or repaired	.....	72
Plasters applied	.....	17
Plasters removed	.....	11
Splints provided	.....	8
Appliances provided	.....	2
Appliances altered or repaired	.....	2
Other services	.....	42

(f) *Ultra Violet Light Treatment.*—Ultra-violet light treatment was given by means of Alpine sun lamps installed at the Ynyswen, Ystrad, and Ferndale Clinics and at the Carnegie Centre, Trealaw. The treatment was applied by the Orthopaedic Nurse in accordance with directions specified by the assistant medical officers, who recommended the treatment, and during the year the number of attendances made by elementary school children was 1,776.

The following is a summary of the conditions in respect of which 117 new cases were referred in the course of the year 1943 :—

Debility and Anaemia	.....	60
Malnutrition	.....	13
Rickets	.....	11
Bronchitis	.....	11
Cervical Adenitis	.....	8
Psoriasis	.....	7
Ichthyosis	.....	2
Asthma	.....	2
Alopecia	.....	2
Pink's Disease	.....	1

9.—OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

No open-air schools have been established in the district and it is hoped that consideration will be given in the post-war period to the structural alterations necessary to convert a proportion of existing classrooms into open-air classrooms in every school in the area and to the possibility of the conversion of some of the schools into open-air schools.

10.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

There was no change in the arrangements for organised physical training in the schools during the year under review.

The development of organised physical instruction has been handicapped by the lack of suitable playgrounds and playing fields as well as by insufficient facilities for the changing of clothing and the provision of shower-baths, and consideration should be given to the installation of these latter amenities, especially in the senior schools.

11.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

Considerable extensions in the arrangements for the provision of meals at the schools were brought into operation during the year under review. A central kitchen located at Treorchy commenced functioning towards the end of February, and later in the year the central kitchens situated at Penygraig and Porth respectively were likewise operating. Each of these kitchens was equipped with facilities for the preparation of 2,000 mid-day meals. By the end of the year arrangements for the adaptation or erection of kitchens of similar capacity at Ystrad and Ferndale respectively were well advanced. During the year, children attending the schools in the Upper Rhondda, Mid-Rhondda and in the neighbourhood of the Porth kitchen were supplied with wholesome mid-day meals. The capacity of the kitchens, however, was insufficient to cater for the needs of the total school population and it was only possible to provide meals to children whose parents were in poor financial circumstances and to children who were certified as being mal-nourished. Small kitchens attached to two schools in the area continued in operation during the year. In addition to the erection and equipment of kitchens, classrooms were adapted for use as dining-rooms with provision of the necessary washing facilities for the utensils used thereat, and vehicles for the distribution of the insulated food containers from the central kitchens to the schools were purchased.

According to figures kindly supplied by Mr. W. Morris Jones, Director of Education, a total of 554,160 mid-day meals were provided in the schools during the year as compared with 78,534 similar meals during the previous year and 20,204 dinners in 1941.

A small investigation relating to the effects of school meals on a number of children attending five schools in the Upper Rhondda was carried out during the first half of the year. In the latter half of February the nutritional condition of 376 children who had recently commenced receiving dinners at the schools, was assessed and towards the end of July the schools were again visited and a similar assessment was made of 310 children out of the 376 children previously examined, care being taken during the re-examinations to ensure that the examining medical officers had no access to the records of the assessments made in February. The assessments were made with the view of classifying the children into the four categories:—A—excellent nutrition, B—normal, C—slightly sub-normal, and D—bad. The results of the investigations, in so far as these nutritional categories of the 310 children who were first examined in February and again examined in July were concerned, were as follows:—

	NUTRITIONAL CATEGORY.			
	A per cent.	B per cent.	C per cent.	D per cent.
First Examination	12.9	57.8	29.0	0.3
Second Examination.....	16.1	64.2	19.4	0.3

The results indicate that there was considerable improvement in the nutritional condition of the 310 children

who had consumed the dinners in the schools in the period of approximately four months intervening between the two examinations.

At the time of the re-examinations it was observed that many of the under-nourished children appeared to be tired and listless, as if they had not had sufficient sleep, and it is probable that the incidence of "double summer time" had interfered with the periods of sleep of these children.

In addition to the provision of mid-day dinners, the supply of pasteurised milk was continued in all the schools in the district and during the course of the year 1,518,645 milk meals, each amounting to one-third of a pint, were consumed by the school children; the numbers of children participating in this form of nourishment varied to some extent during the course of the year but the largest number in any one week was 4,496.

The facilities for providing children with one-third of a pint of milk daily, on payment of one half-penny, were continued during the year under the scheme of the Milk Marketing Board and the largest number of children who received milk under this scheme during any month was 11,979.

12.—SCHOOL BATHS.

No facilities for bathing have been provided in the Authority's elementary schools but during the summer months organised parties from many of the elementary and higher schools made extensive use of the open-air public swimming pools at Treherbert, Ystrad, Porth and Ferndale. Instruction in swimming and other forms of aquatic exercises was given to the children comprising these organised parties and 416 children were successful in gaining the learner's certificate, 122 gained the intermediate certificate and 53 children were granted the advanced certificate of proficiency in swimming.

13, 14, 15 and 16—**CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS,
ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.**

The arrangement for inviting the parents or guardians of the children to attend at the schools during the medical inspections was continued during the year and, on the whole, there was some improvement in the number of attendances on these occasions, particularly in instances where the parents were concerned about the welfare of their children.

The co-operation of the head teachers and their staffs proved of great value and information was frequently received from them in respect of children who were in need of urgent attention.

The school attendance officers likewise proved helpful in drawing the attention of the Medical Department to children who needed special supervision.

Much credit is also due to the resident inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for his vigilance and zeal in promoting the welfare of the more unfortunate children whose parents showed a tendency to fail in their obligations towards their children.

In connection with the welfare of the children who were evacuated to the area the Authority's Welfare Officer, the local billeting officers and the local organisation of the Women's Voluntary Service were always ready and anxious to give welcome assistance.

**17.—BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE and EPILEPTIC
CHILDREN.**

As shown in Table III. (Appendix) the number of exceptional children ascertained in the district was 886

equivalent to 47.0 per 1,000 of the school population as compared with 44.8 per 1,000 for the preceding year.

During the course of the year four children were certified as mentally defective, two being classified as feeble minded and educable and the other two being classified as imbeciles ; two children, aged 10 years and four years, respectively, were certified as being deaf within the meaning of Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, and one child was certified as suffering from epilepsy to such an extent as to require education in a special school. A number of physically defective children, amounting to 17, were admitted to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, for in-patient treatment.

In the near future it is hoped that the Authority will consider the establishment of special schools or classes for the education of mentally defective children of educable capacity as the lack of such facilities has been a considerable handicap in maintaining contact with such children, especially after they attained the age of 14 years, as well as in developing to the fullest extent possible such educational and manual capabilities as these children possess.

18.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.

During the year the Authority continued to administer, in accordance with the Nursery School Regulations of the Board of Education, the two Nursery Schools situated at Trealew ; these schools provide accommodation for children between two and seven years of age and at the end of the year there were 309 children on the registers. The nursing staff of the Department visited these schools at least once a week and the medical staff paid monthly visits, each child being medically examined as soon as possible after admission and re-examined at least once a year.

Nursery classes with suitable equipment have been established in the Infants' Departments of the other schools in the district but unfortunately it has not been possible to devote the same regular nursing and medical attention to the children attending these classes as to the children attending the Nursery Schools.

19.—SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The medical inspection of pupils attending the four secondary schools, two county schools, and the junior technical school for boys was limited to the routine inspection of entrants, the examination of special cases referred by the head masters or parents and the re-examination of pupils found to be defective or requiring observation in previous years.

The routine examinations amounted to 494 comprising 353 boys and 141 girls; 146 other pupils were specially examined and 486 re-examinations were undertaken.

Inspection.—The number of pupils examined in the routine group found to require treatment of defects, other than defects of nutrition, uncleanliness or teeth, amounted to 164, equivalent to 33.2 per cent. of those examined. The nutritional assessment of these pupils showed that 15.2 per cent. were excellently nourished, 78.7 per cent. were classified as normal and 6.1 per cent. were regarded as being of a slightly sub-normal standard of nutrition.

The principal defects observed amongst the entrants comprised defective vision in 14.7 per cent. of the boys and 13.5 per cent. of the girls, and chronic enlargement of the tonsils and/or adenoids in 10.5 per cent. of boys and 31.2 per cent. of the girls, the latter figure being unduly high and difficult to account for. Anaemia was more prevalent amongst the girls whilst the boys presented a higher incidence of respiratory affections, mainly bronchitis.

Treatment.—The number of pupils attending the higher schools examined for visual defects by the Council's Ophthalmic surgeon amounted to 278. Spectacles were prescribed for 227 pupils and 197 obtained glasses, 24 of which were provided free of cost by the Authority. Four other pupils were found to have been treated for visual defects by private arrangements made by the parents.

Operative treatment for chronic tonsillitis and/or adenoids was received by 24 pupils, of whom 18 were treated at the local hospitals under the Authority's scheme.

The Council's dental staff examined and treated 581 pupils who had been referred from the higher schools and these pupils made a total of 1,186 visits at the dental clinics.

The Orthopaedic Surgeon examined 34 pupils and re-examined 15 pupils at the orthopaedic clinic and the numbers of attendances made by the pupils for various forms of treatment were as follow :—

For remedial exercises	.....	364
For electrical treatment	.....	109
For massage	.....	16
For adjustment or repair of boots		7
For application of plaster	.....	1

In addition three pupils received ultra-violet light treatment at the clinic in respect of debility, anaemia and cervical adenitis, respectively.

20.—CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

The activities of the School Medical Service did not include the supervision of the students attending the evening classes which were established in the winter months.

The junior instruction centres remained closed throughout the year under review.

21.—JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

No application was received during the year for the medical examination of children proposed to be employed under the provisions of the Bye-Laws adopted by the Council under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, controlling the employment of children before or after school hours, or under the Employment of Children in Entertainments Rules, 1933.

22.—SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

Apart from a small investigation into the nutritional condition of school children after the consumption of school dinners, an account of which has been briefly given in the Section on School Meals, no special enquiries were undertaken during the year under review.

23.—MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

The following summary gives information concerning the miscellaneous work which was carried out at the school clinics by the School Medical Staff during the course of the year and which consisted of the examination of and reports upon :—

- (i.) 98 children owing to persistent non-attendance at school ;
- (ii.) 28 children at the request and for the guidance of the magistrates at the local Police Courts ;
- (iii.) 359 children referred by teachers or attendance officers ;
- (iv.) 65 children regarding their fitness for admission to various establishments, such as the Tygwyn Convalescent Home,

MISCELLANEOUS WORK—*Continued.*

- (v.) 117 children ear-marked by the medical inspectors themselves for the more detailed and thorough examinations which the conditions and facilities at the clinics permit ;
- (vi.) 74 candidates (including 28 re-examined) for bursarships or student-teacherships ; and
- (vii.) 180 children drawn from the above categories and referred for further examination or re-examination.

Tygwyn Convalescent Home.—The continued generosity of Miss M. S. Davies, “Gregynog,” Llandinam, enabled a number of Rhondda girls to enjoy a prolonged stay at the Tygwyn Convalescent Home, Llwyngwril, which is a special residential school approved by the Board of Education.

At the beginning of the year there were seven Rhondda girls at the Home and during the year ten were admitted and nine discharged so that eight girls remained at the end of the year.

The school medical staff examined all the girls before their departure and the selection was made from amongst poorly nourished girls who were members of necessitous families. The medical examination of the girls after their return invariably showed marked and lasting improvement in their physical condition.

Government Evacuation Scheme.—The number of evacuated children attending the Authority's schools at the beginning of the year was approximately 2,500 and by the end of the year this number had diminished to approximately 1,450. The facilities provided by the School Medical Service were extended to these children in the same manner as to Rhondda children.

The hostel at Maindy Hall, Ton Pentre, which was established specially for the accommodation of persistent bed-wetters, remained open throughout the year and was supervised and administered by the staff of the Health Department; this hostel was also occasionally used for the temporary accommodation of children during the periods when the foster-parents were away on holidays or the children could not remain in their billets owing to illness or temporary disability of the foster-parents.

The medical staff of the Department also undertook medical attendance on the children accommodated at Glyncornel House, Llwynypia, which had been established as a hostel for the reception of children who presented problems of abnormal behaviour and consequently could not be billeted in private households. The psychological investigation and psychiatric treatment of these children were undertaken by specialist officers appointed by the Welsh Board of Health.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Summary of Work carried out in 1943 in the interests of the School Medical Service.

		Times used (No. of Sessions).	No. of Children examined.	No. of Re- examinations
Defective Vision ...	...	88	1,313	730
Special Examinations ...	...	49	670	191
Student Teachers and Bursars ...	...	2	46	28
Totals ...	...	139	2,029	949

The first of these is the fact that the
 evidence is not sufficient to show that the
 defendant is guilty of the crime charged.
 The second is the fact that the
 evidence is not sufficient to show that the
 defendant is guilty of the crime charged.

The third is the fact that the
 evidence is not sufficient to show that the
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 The fourth is the fact that the
 evidence is not sufficient to show that the
 defendant is guilty of the crime charged.

EXHIBIT 1

Exhibit 1 is a copy of the original document
 and is not to be used as evidence.

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APPENDIX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,680
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	581
Total							3,531

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	1,121
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	3,154
Total					4,275

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of *individual children* found at *Routine Medical Inspection* to require Treatment (**excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness, and Dental Diseases**).

NOTE—No individual child is counted more than once in any column of this Table; for example, a child suffering from defective vision and from adenoids appears once in Column 2, once in Column 3 and *once only* in Column 4. Similarly a child suffering from two defects other than defective vision appears once only in Column 3 and once in Column 4.

Group.				For defective vision (excluding squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A.	Total.
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	...	...	...	4	396	397
Second Age Group	...	...	...	184	326	423
Third Age Group	...	...	...	107	106	178
TOTAL	...	...	...	295	828	998

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	—	—
	(2) " Body	—	—	—	—
	(3) Scabies	81	—	21	—
	(4) Impetigo	43	—	13	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	73	1	6	—
	TOTAL Heads 1 to 5)	197	1	40	—
Eye	(6) Blepharitis..... ..	30	3	9	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis	2	—	—	—
	(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities.....	1	—	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	3	—	1	—
	TOTAL Heads 6 to 10)	36	3	10	—
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	278	17	64	4
	(12) Squint	88	—	7	—
	(13) Defective Hearing	11	1	1	—
	(14) Otitis Media	5	—	5	—
	(15) Other Ear Diseases	4	1	5	—
	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only	791	16	105	—
Nose and Throat	(17) Adenoids only	38	—	9	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	266	18	30	1
	(19) Other Conditions	3	1	2	—
	(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	1057	62	101	5
(21)	Defective Speech	28	—	2	—

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection—*Continued.*

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Heart and Circulation.	Heart Disease :—				
	(22) Organic	7	30	1	7
	(23) Functional	25	23	4	—
	(24) Anaemia	84	82	21	6
Lungs	(25) Bronchitis	63	143	9	1
	(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	6	3	—	1
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :—				
	(27) Definite	—	—	—	—
	(28) Suspected	—	—	1	2
	Non-Pulmonary :—				
	(29) Glands	—	2	2	2
	(30) Bones and Joints	—	1	1	—
	(31) Skin	—	—	—	—
	(32) Other Forms	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)		—	3	3	2
Nervous System	(33) Epilepsy	—	—	—	1
	(34) Chorea	—	—	—	—
	(35) Other Conditions	4	1	1	1
Deformities	(36) Rickets	128	6	10	—
	(37) Spinal Curvature	72	14	4	—
	(38) Other Forms	65	5	9	1
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)		71	6	17	6
Total Number of Defects		3327	436	461	38

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**TABLE II.**

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspect- ed.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	1680	216	12.9	1254	74.6	208	12.4	2	0.1
Second Age- group	1270	149	11.7	858	67.6	257	20.2	6	0.5
Third Age- group	581	50	8.6	437	75.2	93	16.0	1	0.2
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3531	415	11.8	2549	72.2	558	15.8	9	0.3

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	At Certified Schools for the		At Certified Schools for the		At other Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
	Blind.	Partially Sighted.	Deaf.	Partially Deaf.					
Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Deaf	—	—	16	—	—	1	—	—	17
Partially Deaf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mentally Defective (Feeble-minded)	—	—	—	—	11	20	1	—	32
Epileptic (Severe Epilepsy)	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	6
Physically Defective Children :—									
A. Tuberculous—									
(i.) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	—	17
(ii.) Non-Pulmonary do.	—	—	—	—	4	17	6	—	28
B. Delicate	—	—	—	—	8	623	—	—	631
C. Crippled	—	—	—	—	17	121	—	—	138
D. Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
Children with Multiple Defects :—									
(i.) Feeble-minded and crippled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii.) Feeble-minded and heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii.) Heart disease and tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	6	—	16	—	40	810	1	13	886

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**TABLE IV.—TREATMENT.**

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness) (1)	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Skin :—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment	16	4	20
Ringworm-Body ...	23	2	25
Scabies ...	1283	29	1312
Impetigo ...	572	33	605
Other Skin Disease ...	79	19	98
Minor Eye Defects :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	9	24	33
Minor Ear Defects ...	19	11	30
Miscellaneous.			
(e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chil-blains, etc.) ...	89	90	179
Total ...	2090	212	2302
Group II. — Defective Vision and Squint.			
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	1035	16	1051
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	—	—	—
Total	1035	16	1051
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed ...	880	16	896
(b) Obtained ...	170	630	800

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

	Number of Defects.				Total.
	Tonsils only.	Adenoids only.	Tonsils and Adenoids.	Other Defects.	
Received Operative Treatment :—					
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	—	—	248	—	248
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	10	5	2	—	17
TOTAL ...	10	5	250	—	265
Received other Forms of Treatment					356
Total Number treated...					621

TABLE IV.

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Number of children treated :—	
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.
Residential treatment with education....	17	—
Residential treatment without education	—	—
Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	121	—
Total number of children treated ... ..	...	138

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist—

	Years.	Primary Exam- inations.	Re- Exam- inations.	Totals
	Under 5—	124	261	385
	5.....	708	479	1187
	6.....	435	944	1379
	7.....	211	1024	1235
	8.....	—	1214	1214
	9.....	—	1181	1181
(a) Routine	10.....	7	1199	1206
Age Groups	11.....	29	939	968
	12.....	13	938	951
	13.....	7	829	836
	14.....	4	179	183
	15.....	—	9	9
	16.....	—	3	3
		1538	9199	10737
(b) Specials (Primary, 683, Re-examinations, 1401)				2084
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)				12821
(2) Number found to require treatment				10437
(3) Number actually treated				7719
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment				8803
(5) Half-days devoted to :—				
Inspection	.....	.....	.....	95
Treatment	.....	.....	.....	936
				1031
(6) Fillings :—				
Permanent Teeth		.....	.....	3200
Temporary Teeth		.....	.....	218
				3418
7) Extractions :—				
Permanent Teeth		.....	.....	1019
Temporary Teeth		.....	.....	9314
				10333
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	.....	.....	.....	3634
(9) Other operations :—				
Permanent Teeth	.....	.....	.....	2111
Temporary Teeth	.....	.....	.....	3693
				5804

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE VI.

Group VI.—Uncleanliness and verminous conditions.

(i) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	... ..	2.7
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	... ..	45,071
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	... ..	1,913
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	... ..	—
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—		
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	... ..	—
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	... ..	—

Statement of the number of children notified during the year ended 31st December, 1943, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority.

DIAGNOSIS.					Boys.	Girls.
1.	(i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School :—					
	(a) Idiots	.....	.....	.....	—	—
	(b) Imbeciles	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	(c) Others	.....	.....	.....	2	1
2.	Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16				—	—
Total number of children notified - 5.					3	2

TABLE I.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

[illegible]

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.				Special Inspections.			
		No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.			Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.		
(1)		(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)		
		Boys	Girls	Boys.	Girls.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(2) " Body ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(3) Scabies ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(4) Impetigo ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye	(6) Blepharitis... ..	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(8) Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ...	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ...	52	19	18	—	5	1	2	—
	(12) Squint ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(13) Defective Hearing ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(14) Otitis Media ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(15) Other Ear Diseases ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	28	35	4	—	—	—	—	—
	(17) Adenoids only ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(19) Other Conditions ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	110	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21) Defective Speech ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection—Continued.

Defect or Disease.					Routine Inspections.				Special Inspections.			
					No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
					Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.			Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.		
(1)					(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)		
					Boys	Girls	Boys.	Girls.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :—											
	(22)	Organic	...	...	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	—
	(23)	Functional	...	...	—	4	—	2	—	—	3	—
	(24)	Anaemia	...	...	6	6	—	—	1	—	1	—
Lungs	(25)	Bronchitis	...	...	9	1	1	6	—	—	—	—
	(26)	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :—											
	(27)	Definite	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(28)	Suspected	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Non-Pulmonary :—											
	(29)	Glands	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(30)	Bones and Joints	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(31)	Skin	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(32)	Other Forms	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)					—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Nervous System	(33)	Epilepsy	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(34)	Chorea	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(35)	Other Conditions	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities	(36)	Rickets	...	...	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(37)	Spinal Curvature	...	...	7	2	—	5	—	—	—	—
	(38)	Other Forms	...	...	7	13	—	26	2	—	1	—
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)					3	10	3	—	3	—	1	—
Total Number of Defects					273	130	30	41	15	1	12	—

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of the Pupils subjected to Routine Inspection.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspect- ed.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys	353	59	16.7	279	79.0	15	4.3	—	—
Girls	141	16	11.4	110	78.0	15	10.6	—	—
TOTAL	494	75	15.2	389	78.7	30	6.1	—	—

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT TABLES.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Skin :—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment	1	—	1
Ringworm-Body	—	—	—
Scabies	37	3	40
Impetigo	9	—	9
Other Skin Disease	1	4	5
Minor Eye Defects :— (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	—	4	4
Minor Ear Defects	—	6	6
Miscellaneous :— (e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chil-blains, etc.)	—	10	10
Total.	48	27	75

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT TABLES.

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments).

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under Author- ity's Scheme. (2)	Other- wise. (3)	Total. (4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint).....	278	4	282
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	—	—	—
Total	278	4	282
No of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed	223	4	227
(b) Obtained	24	173	197

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

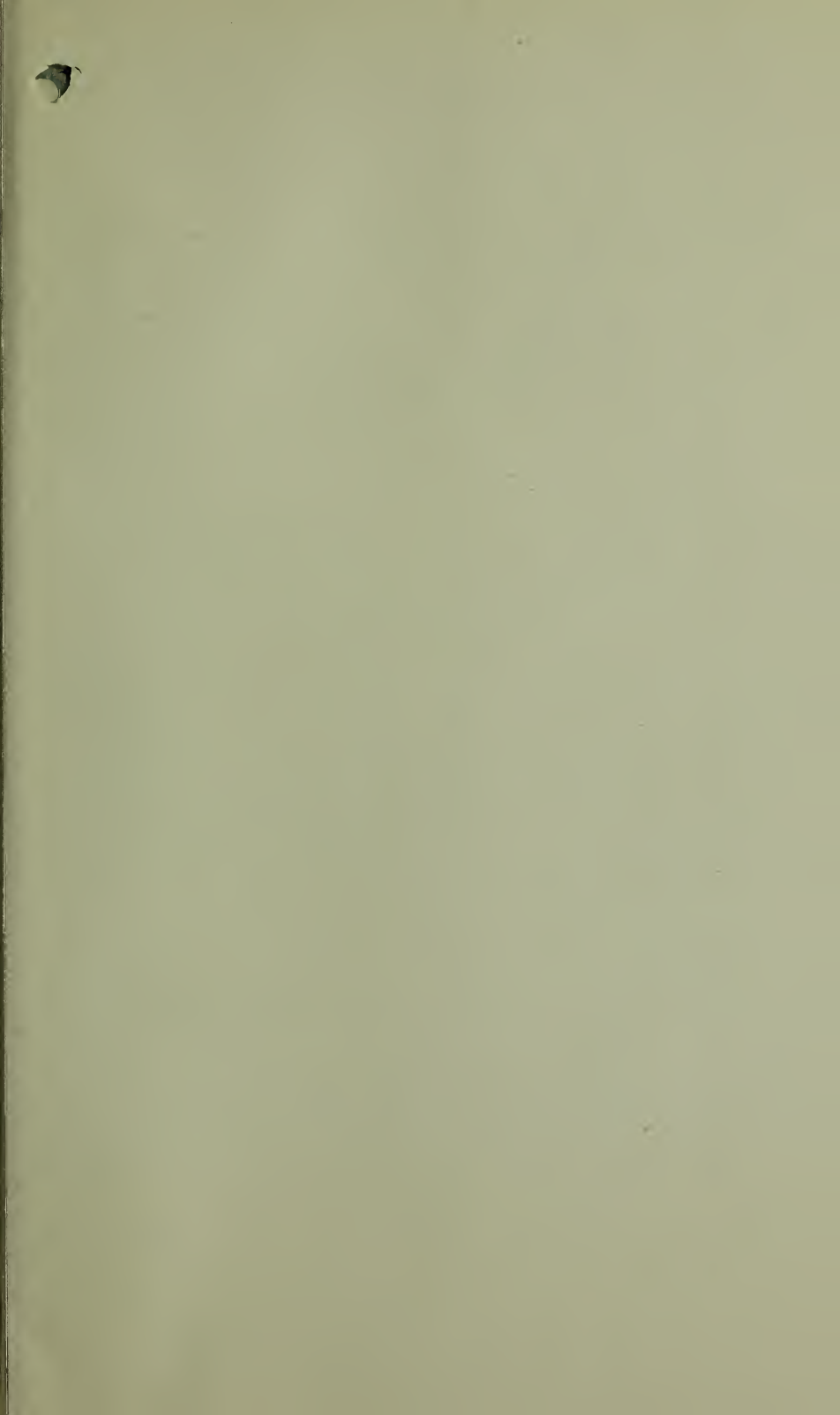
Received Operative Treatment in respect of Tonsils and Adenoids (a) under the Authority's Scheme	18
(b) Apart from the Authority's Scheme	6
Received other forms of Treatment (not under the Authority's Scheme)	48
Total Number Treated	72

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were :—					
(i.) Inspected by the Dentists :					
Specials	.....	.....	.....	.....	581
(ii.) Found to require Treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	581
(iii.) Actually Treated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	581
(2) Half-days devoted to :—					
Inspection	{ Included in the figures shown in the corresponding Table applicable to Elementary Schools, no special sessions having been exclusively devoted to Secondary Schools.				
Treatment					
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	1186
(4) Fillings :—					
Permanent Teeth	.....	.....	.....	.....	1249
Temporary Teeth	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
					1252
(5) Extractions :—					
Permanent Teeth	.....	.....	.....	.....	364
Temporary Teeth	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
					459
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions.....					
	.....	.....	.....	.....	256
(7) Other operations :—					
Permanent Teeth	.....	.....	.....	.....	227
Temporary Teeth	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
					246

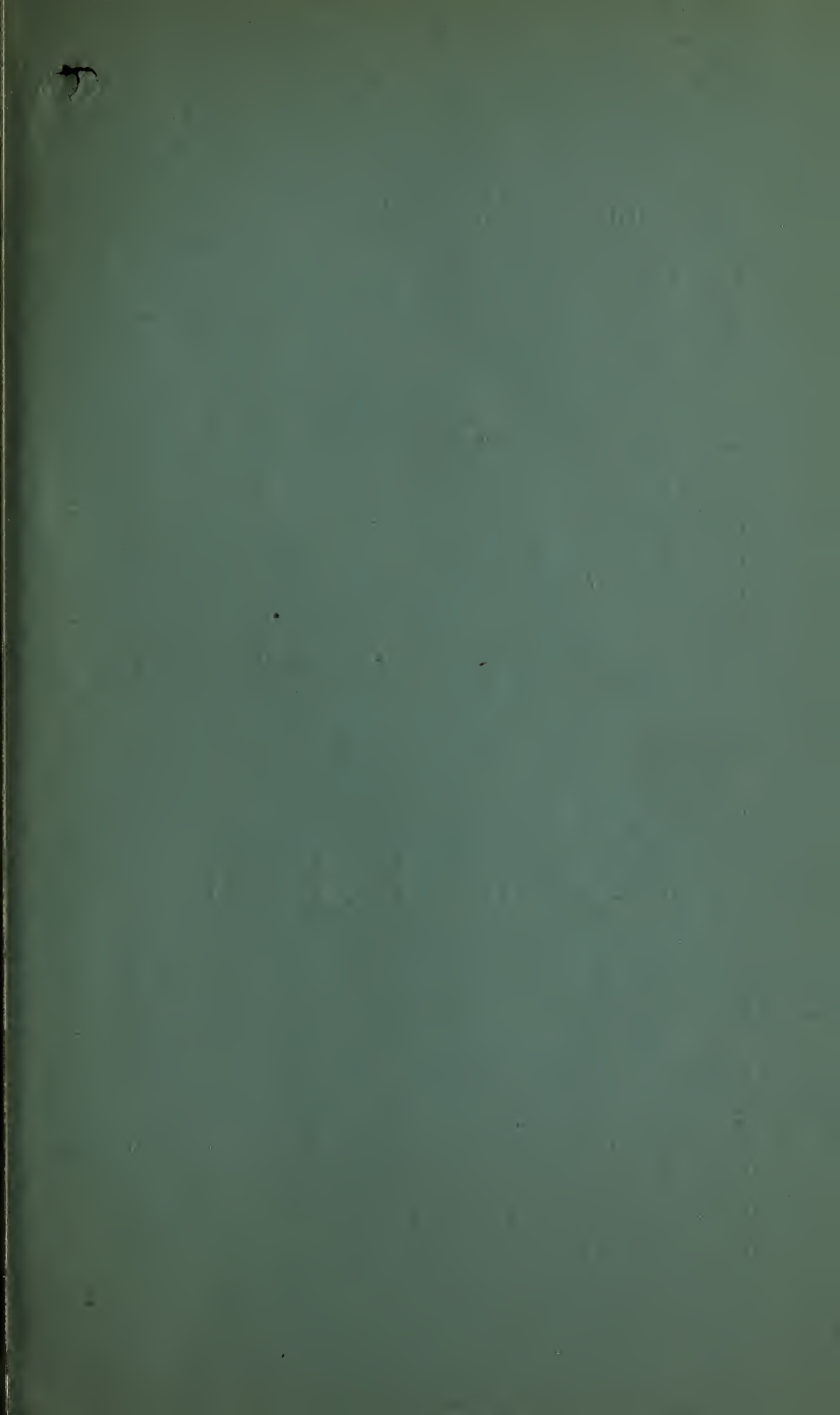




THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF
HIS MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY KING CHARLES THE FIRST

THE FIRST BOOK	1
THE SECOND BOOK	10
THE THIRD BOOK	20
THE FOURTH BOOK	30
THE FIFTH BOOK	40
THE SIXTH BOOK	50
THE SEVENTH BOOK	60
THE EIGHTH BOOK	70
THE NINTH BOOK	80
THE TENTH BOOK	90
THE ELEVENTH BOOK	100
THE TWELFTH BOOK	110
THE THIRTEENTH BOOK	120
THE FOURTEENTH BOOK	130
THE FIFTEENTH BOOK	140
THE SIXTEENTH BOOK	150
THE SEVENTEENTH BOOK	160
THE EIGHTEENTH BOOK	170
THE NINETEENTH BOOK	180
THE TWENTIETH BOOK	190
THE TWENTY-FIRST BOOK	200
THE TWENTY-SECOND BOOK	210
THE TWENTY-THIRD BOOK	220
THE TWENTY-FOURTH BOOK	230
THE TWENTY-FIFTH BOOK	240
THE TWENTY-SIXTH BOOK	250
THE TWENTY-SEVENTH BOOK	260
THE TWENTY-EIGHTH BOOK	270
THE TWENTY-NINTH BOOK	280
THE THIRTIETH BOOK	290
THE THIRTY-FIRST BOOK	300
THE THIRTY-SECOND BOOK	310
THE THIRTY-THIRD BOOK	320
THE THIRTY-FOURTH BOOK	330
THE THIRTY-FIFTH BOOK	340
THE THIRTY-SIXTH BOOK	350
THE THIRTY-SEVENTH BOOK	360
THE THIRTY-EIGHTH BOOK	370
THE THIRTY-NINTH BOOK	380
THE FORTIETH BOOK	390
THE FORTY-FIRST BOOK	400
THE FORTY-SECOND BOOK	410
THE FORTY-THIRD BOOK	420
THE FORTY-FOURTH BOOK	430
THE FORTY-FIFTH BOOK	440
THE FORTY-SIXTH BOOK	450
THE FORTY-SEVENTH BOOK	460
THE FORTY-EIGHTH BOOK	470
THE FORTY-NINTH BOOK	480
THE FIFTIETH BOOK	490
THE FIFTY-FIRST BOOK	500
THE FIFTY-SECOND BOOK	510
THE FIFTY-THIRD BOOK	520
THE FIFTY-FOURTH BOOK	530
THE FIFTY-FIFTH BOOK	540
THE FIFTY-SIXTH BOOK	550
THE FIFTY-SEVENTH BOOK	560
THE FIFTY-EIGHTH BOOK	570
THE FIFTY-NINTH BOOK	580
THE SIXTIETH BOOK	590
THE SIXTY-FIRST BOOK	600
THE SIXTY-SECOND BOOK	610
THE SIXTY-THIRD BOOK	620
THE SIXTY-FOURTH BOOK	630
THE SIXTY-FIFTH BOOK	640
THE SIXTY-SIXTH BOOK	650
THE SIXTY-SEVENTH BOOK	660
THE SIXTY-EIGHTH BOOK	670
THE SIXTY-NINTH BOOK	680
THE SEVENTIETH BOOK	690
THE SEVENTY-FIRST BOOK	700
THE SEVENTY-SECOND BOOK	710
THE SEVENTY-THIRD BOOK	720
THE SEVENTY-FOURTH BOOK	730
THE SEVENTY-FIFTH BOOK	740
THE SEVENTY-SIXTH BOOK	750
THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH BOOK	760
THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH BOOK	770
THE SEVENTY-NINTH BOOK	780
THE EIGHTIETH BOOK	790
THE EIGHTY-FIRST BOOK	800
THE EIGHTY-SECOND BOOK	810
THE EIGHTY-THIRD BOOK	820
THE EIGHTY-FOURTH BOOK	830
THE EIGHTY-FIFTH BOOK	840
THE EIGHTY-SIXTH BOOK	850
THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH BOOK	860
THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH BOOK	870
THE EIGHTY-NINTH BOOK	880
THE NINETYETH BOOK	890
THE NINETY-FIRST BOOK	900
THE NINETY-SECOND BOOK	910
THE NINETY-THIRD BOOK	920
THE NINETY-FOURTH BOOK	930
THE NINETY-FIFTH BOOK	940
THE NINETY-SIXTH BOOK	950
THE NINETY-SEVENTH BOOK	960
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Rhondda Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

For the year 1943.

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